



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
16 August 1991

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FBIS-*AFR-91-159*

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Ethiopia

Meles Zenawi Issues Decree on Demonstrations

EA1608063051 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1736 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] Decree regarding peaceful demonstrations and political rallies states: [musical interlude]

That democratic rights have been unconditionally respected and decreed in accordance with part I/1 of the Transitional Period Charter of Ethiopia issued on 7 July 1991;

in order to protect the rights of demonstrators and people taking part in political rallies by controlling any probable conflict that might rise between different parties and avoiding a situation that might disturb the peace and security of the people;

in order to protect probable damage and destruction to property and individuals during demonstrations or political rallies that might be organized using the democratic rights already given;

in order to enable people to use the aforementioned rights by taking into consideration the level of popular development and social system;

until such time as other detailed decrees on the implementation of all democratic rights are issued and to enable the people to use their democratic rights immediately, the Council of Representatives has decreed the following in accordance with Article 9-D of the charter:

- I. Brief title: This decree can be cited as Decree No. 3/1983 on public demonstrations and political rallies.
- II. Meaning: Unless there is a different interpretation, according to this decree:
 1. By a peaceful demonstration is meant: a process in which a huge number of people without any weapons and without disrupting social peace can express their views in public squares, roads, and other areas convenient for demonstrations through speeches, songs, slogans, or placards etc. in a proper and official manner;
 2. Popular political rallies means: a mass gathering in houses, compounds, public squares, or any other convenient places for such purposes without carrying weapons and disrupting social peace, and if need be, the use of microphones to carry out an open discussion on political issues.
- III. On carrying out peaceful demonstrations and popular political rallies:
 1. As has been stipulated in Article 1 of the Ethiopian Transitional Period Charter, any person has the right to organize and participate in any peaceful demonstration and popular political rally;

2. Any individual may exercise the rights stipulated in clause III of this decree without interfering with the legal rights of others.

IV. Obligation to give notice:

1. Any individual or group organizing demonstrations or popular political rallies is obliged to give notice in writing of the same at least 48 hours before the proposed rally;
2. If the demonstration or political rally is to be held in a town, then the letter of notification should be addressed to the town's administrative office and if it is out of town then it should be addressed to the provincial administrative office.

V. Contents of the notification letter:

1. The notification letter to the town or provincial office by any individual, group, or organization, which organizes demonstrations or public political gathering in accordance with Article V of this decree, must contain the following points:
 - a. the aim of the demonstration of the public political gathering;
 - b. the venue of the demonstrations or the public political gathering; if the demonstration moves from place to place, the roads and public squares through which the demonstration or the public political gathering passes should be indicated;
 - c. the date and time of the demonstrations or public political gathering;
 - d. the estimated duration of the demonstration or public political gathering as well as the estimated number of participants and their identity;
 - e. assistance needed from the government for the protection of peace and security during the demonstration or public political gathering;
 - f. the full name, address, and signature of the individual or group organizing the demonstration or public political gathering; and if it is organized by an group, the names, addresses, and signatures of three executive members of the organization must be provided.

VI. Responsibilities of the town or provincial office:

1. The town or provincial office, on receipt of the notice in writing of the demonstration or public political gathering, has the responsibility to take the necessary steps to safeguard the peace, security, and the daily lives of the people;
2. The town or provincial office, in accordance with Article V, sub-Article 1 of this decree, can postpone or change the venue of the demonstration, has the responsibility to communicate in writing within 12 hours its decision to the organizer of the demonstration or public political gathering.

The town or provincial office cannot prohibit the holding of the demonstration or public political gathering at any time and place.

VII. Prohibited areas:

1. No demonstration of public political gathering can take place within 100 meters of the following areas:
 - a. embassies and international organizations' chanceries and residences;
 - b. churches, mosques, and other places of worship as well as hospitals and cemeteries;
 - c. in areas such as electricity sources, dams, and other dangerous areas;
 - d. on market days and at market places, where it is difficult to hold public rallies.
2. No demonstrations or public political gathering should be held less than 500 meters from armed forces' camps and other peace and security offices of the government:

VIII. Prohibited conditions:

1. No demonstration or public gathering is allowed to:
 - a. have as its objective discrimination based on tribe, color, religion, sex, and other conditions which contradict other rights of equality;
 - b. spread rumors based on tribalism.
2. Until the Council of Representatives decides otherwise, the Workers Party of Ethiopia and security members are prohibited from taking part in any political movement. Since these organizations are antidemocratic and criminal, they have been disbanded.

IX. Legal responsibility: Any individual, group, representative or representatives of organizations, and all those who collaborate in an attempt to or violate the rules of this decree or attempt to carry out the acts stipulated in VIII/1 and 2 shall be held responsible for any damage that has or might have occurred in accordance with the penal code.

X. Responsibilities of security personnel: Security personnel are obliged to be present at any demonstration or political rally and protect individuals or their property from physical damage and to protect society at large by preserving the rights of the individuals and the rights, peace, and security of the people.

XI. Repealed laws: Regulations, directives, and decisions that contradict this decree have been repealed.

XII. Time of enforcement: This decree will be in force from the time it is published in the official gazette.

[Issued] Addis Ababa, 12 August 1991

[Signed] Meles Zenawi, president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia

EPLF's Mahmud Sharifu Grants Interview

PM1508100491 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
14 Aug 91 p 3

[Interview with Mahmud Sharifu, member of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF, Politburo, by Ahmad Hasan Dahli in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Dahli] What are the major difficulties facing you at the moment?

[Sharifu] First, building the country's economy, which the colonialist Ethiopian regimes have persisted in destroying ever since the federal charter between Eritrea and Ethiopia, endorsed by the United Nations in 1950, began to be implemented in 1952.

Second, resettling a million Eritrean refugees, most of whom are now in refugee camps in Sudan.

Third, providing relief services for those harmed by the war and those afflicted by the drought.

[Dahli] What economic system will you use in the rebuilding process?

[Sharifu] At the beginning of the month there was a seminar was Eritrea in which a large number of economic experts took part. They presented several practical proposals to the provisional Eritrean Government. The government is currently discussing these proposals before making its final decision in this regard.

[Dahli] Why has Asmara airport still not been opened to aviation?

[Sharifu] We opened the airport a few weeks ago. With regard to dealings with international airlines, there are known international charters governing such dealings, and we hope to reach an agreement in this regard soon. The agreements concluded by the Ethiopian Government are regarded as null and void as of the day Eritrea was liberated. [passage omitted]

[Dahli] Under whose sovereignty is the port of Aseb at present?

[Sharifu] Aseb port is 100 percent Eritrean; Ethiopia enjoys no rights in it, and our sovereignty over it is total. The only link with Ethiopia with regard to the port is that Ethiopian goods pass through it free of taxes.

[Dahli] What will happen to foreign diplomats in Eritrea officially accredited in Ethiopia?

[Sharifu] There are no Ethiopian-accredited foreign diplomats in Eritrea, and we will not accept their presence after our country's liberation. The Italian consul, who was attached to the Italian Embassy in Ethiopia, was in Asmara before its liberation, but we expelled him because he had links with Ethiopian intelligence organs.

As for the method of diplomatic dealings between Eritrea and the world after our liberation of Eritrea, they will be conducted directly with the provisional Eritrean government in order to arrive at a formula for diplomatic representation.

[Dahli] AL-HAYAH has learned that Egypt is in the process of sending an official delegation to Eritrea. What truth is there in this?

[Sharifu] The provisional Eritrean government welcomes Egypt, just as it welcomes all international delegations arriving in Eritrea, despite the negative statements made by Dr. Butrus Ghali (Egyptian deputy prime

minister) following Eritrea's liberation, which do not serve the interests of the Egyptian and Eritrean peoples.

[Dahli] What is the status of your relations with Eritrea's neighboring states?

[Sharifu] Our relations with Sudan are excellent, and we hope to establish strong relations with Djibouti, Somalia, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia. We hope to lay the foundations for strong relations with all Arab regimes without exception. Is this what they want? This is for them to answer. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Moi Says Nation Needs 'Homegrown' Solutions

EA1508195091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya's problems did not entirely need solutions prescribed from foreign countries. He said most of the solutions had to be homegrown in order to be in line with the cultures, codes of values, and aspirations of the Kenyan diverse communities. The president was holding discussions at State House, Nairobi, with the visiting president of the International Center of Human Rights and Democratic Development which is based in Canada. Mr. (Broadbent). President Moi said Kenya formulated systems designed to protect all communities and races in order to ensure peace. He pointed out that it is only in [an] atmosphere of peace and stability that investments and overall development in the country could be granted.

President Moi noted [that] due to the prevailing peace and stability, there had been tremendous expansion in the field of education since there was no interruption. The president, however, said the rapid development of the country had taken place with the assistance of friends like Canada. President Moi wondered why Kenya continued to be subjected to unfair criticism from foreign countries despite her exemplary record of development in the region. He said the errors Kenya was accused of were mere figments of the imagination as usually verified by those who could check on the ground. The president pointed out that Kenya, beside being 28 years old since independence, had diverse communities, a fact which should be taken into account when formulating any political system. [passage omitted]

President Moi said he valued human rights and did not adopt anything that could jeopardize it.

Mr. (Broadbent), who has already visited West Africa, said he was happy to be in Nairobi, which he described as an orderly city. He said he had been saddened by the Saint Kizito tragedy, adding that his country had experienced an almost similar case whereby 14 girls had been murdered by a gunman. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

* Party Chairman Explains Code of Conduct

91AF1309A Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
11 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] The Party Chairman, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, yesterday dismissed as false and unfounded allegations that the decision to relax the code of conduct for CCM [Revolutionary party] members was made to serve the interests of people in senior leadership positions.

The Chairman was addressing Members of Parliament who were meeting as a Party Parliamentary Committee of the National Assembly at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam, a press release by Ikulu said.

He was briefing the Bunge Committees sitting ahead of the marathon budget session which starts today on various issues, including recent decisions made by the Party National Executive Committee [NEC] made in Zanzibar.

Ndugu Mwinyi said that reforms adopted by NEC in Zanzibar were aimed at stimulating people's participation in the national economic recovery efforts. He said CCM members could now contribute effectively in economic ventures, following abolition of several conditions which bound them.

He further said that the Zanzibar decision were not peculiar, since it was already common knowledge that there were several CCM members who rented their houses and there was no harm for a messenger to earn two salaries for two different jobs.

"We understand that party members were letting their houses unofficially. We know this. What we were doing in Zanzibar was to do away with the hypocrisy that was existing," the Ikulu statement quoted the President as saying.

The President said CCM members in the low income bracket such as messengers in the civil service and parastatals were now free to be hired elsewhere after office hours.

He said people in leadership positions such as the President, the Prime Minister, ministers and regional commissioners were not likely to benefit from part-time jobs because they were too busy for that.

President Mwinyi said the Party had allowed its members to acquire shares in private and public companies as a strategy of enabling them to invest and generate more income to improve their standard of living.

However, he said, the Government was planning a special workshop to deliberate on modalities to facilitate purchase of shares by ordinary workers.

He said that in issuing shares, there would be certain limits set to ensure that many people purchased them and benefited from the scheme. He also said the sale of

shares would boost the financial position of many public institutions currently hit by serious liquidity problems.

The President said that by allowing CCM members to let their houses, they would easily pay back loans and maintain the houses.

* Donors Conference Reviews Zanzibar's Needs

91AF1309B Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
20 Jun 91 p 5

[Article by Burhan Muhunzi]

[Text] Zanzibar Government's external debt stands at U.S. dollars 95.6 million the just ended donors conference for the Isles economy was told here.

Finance Principal Secretary, Ndugu Omar Sheha, informed the conference that the Isles was to pay U.S. dollars 54.4 million as accumulated amortization interest.

Reacting to a question, the Principal Secretary said the major components of the debt were suppliers of credits and that the annual interest payment was U.S. dollars 18.8 million.

The Indian Ocean Island of Zanzibar and Pemba are seeking a total of U.S. dollars 800.5 million to finance its economic recovery programme prepared with British assistance.

Isles Finance Minister, Amina Salim Ali, who chaired the donors conference said it would be difficult to repay the debt because Isles' annual export earnings was U.S. dollars 15 million.

The minister also said that Isles food imports consumed more than 80 percent of the foreign exchange earnings.

Meanwhile, representatives of several donor countries and agencies at the development partners consultation meeting here have pledged for continued support to Isles development projects.

The World Bank pledged U.S. dollars 100 million facilities to benefit the private sector.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) disclosed that a total of U.S. dollars 600 million would be committed to the Isles Development projects between 1993 and 1996.

The Dar es Salaam based IPP [expansion not given] group of companies pledged 20 million to support small holder projects and petty businessmen. The minister said the assistance would go to the presidential fund intended to help businesses here.

Japan said Tanzania was the second largest recipient of her assistance in the sub-Saharan region and pledged that

the Isles shopping list would be taken seriously when presented under the package of the Union government.

* Dar es Salaam Port Improvement Progressing

91AF1309C Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
17 Jun 91 p 1

[Article by Morice Maunya]

[Excerpt] The on-going improvement programme at the Dar es Salaam port will cost nearly 80bn. - (U.S. dollars 345m) instead of the anticipated 46bn. - (U.S. dollars 200m), the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) Director-General, Ndugu Athumani Janguo, he said.

Ndugu Janguo was briefing Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on the on-going port modernisation and expansion projects during his tour of the port on Saturday.

A substantial amount of Uganda's import-export cargo is handled by the Dar es Salaam Port.

Ndugu Janguo did not explain the cause of cost inflation, but said the improvement programme started in 1985 under financial assistance from the World Bank, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and Australia.

"The objective is to enable THA to provide adequate services for domestic traffic and a more reliable and cost-effective transport link to neighbouring land-locked countries," he said, adding that phase one of the project would be completed later this year.

The programme was expected to boost the port's installed capacity from the present 1.5m to 4m tonnes annually, Ndugu Janguo said.

This included the creation of a modern container-handling terminal and overall rehabilitation and the erection of new transshipment depots at Ubungu and Kurasini, and other development activities.

During the tour, Ndugu Museveni was shown major operation points, such as the general cargo terminal, container terminal, railway terminal, quay and stacking areas as well as the Uganda Coffee Shed.

At the Container Terminal, the visitor and his entourage were marvelled by mobile gantry cranes which load and unload container cargo through automatic operations.

According to port officials, 50 percent of cargo handled annually at the Dar es Salaam port belong to Tanzania's neighbouring countries, including Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda. [passage omitted]

* Budget Proposals Include Price Decontrols

91AF1309D Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
16 Jun 91 p 3

[Excerpt] The government has decontrolled prices of nine items including sugar, beer, cement, tyres and

corrugated iron sheets from 1 July, the National Assembly was told on Thursday.

The Minister of State in the President's Office (Planning) Professor Kighoma Malima, listed other decontrolled items as steel rolls, electric cables, bicycle and foam mattresses.

However, the prices of petroleum fuel and chemical fertilizer will continue to be controlled by the government.

- The minimum wage earners will get a 40 percent rise in addition to tax reliefs and a range of policy measures to reduce the cost of living and improve the welfare of the workers.

The package is part of the 1991-92 government budget proposals tabled in the National Assembly by Finance Minister, Ndugu Stephen Kibona.

He also said that the wage rise would diminish to 15 percent for the highest paid civil servants. The new minimum wage, effective July, computes to 3,500/-.

Family tax relief will rise to 100/1 from 50/- monthly in July while 50/- will be retained for each child, up from 10/-.

He added civil servants in Dar es Salaam would draw 1,000/- monthly transport allowance instead of 700/- [passage omitted].

Government Agrees to General Amnesty for Exiles*MB160806-191 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 16 Aug 91*

[Text] The government has agreed to a general amnesty for political exiles. This clears the way for an agreement with the UN High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR], which would bring 20,000 exiles back home. John Matham reports:

[Matham] UN sources quoted by the BUSINESS DAY newspaper say the cabinet decided on Wednesday [14 Aug] to ratify a change to the present procedure of individual applications for amnesty. The agreement will open the way for massive foreign funding for the repatriation exercise which, it is estimated, will cost about 150 million rands.

The agreement is a result of six months of intense shuttle diplomacy between Pretoria and Geneva, where the UNHCR is based. The BUSINESS DAY sources say an official agreement could be signed as early as today. A general amnesty for exiles has been a long-standing precondition of the ANC [African National Congress] for constitutional negotiations.

Holomisa Denies Cuban Military Instructors*MB1508163891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1623 GMT 15 Aug 91*

[Text] Umtata Aug 15 SAPA—Transkei military leader, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, has refuted as untrue Johannesburg news reports that Cuban military instructors and advisors are training Transkei Defence Force [TDF] soldiers in Port St Johns.

"How I wish we were having Cuban military instructors in the ranks of the TDF, for their training helped the Angolans withstand and repel total onslaught on their country by the imperialists and their surrogates," Gen Holomisa said in a statement to SAPA on Thursday night.

An Afrikaans Johannesburg-based daily, quoting "reliable sources", said about 60 Cubans were in the Transkei as part of an exchange programme with the homeland. Soldiers of the TDF and the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing Umkonktho we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] were also being trained in Cuba, the newspaper claimed.

Gen Holomisa said the TDF had embarked on an intensive training programme in preparation for a new South Africa, so that its soldiers would not feel inferior to their South African counterparts.

"It is in this light that Transkei calls upon all nations of the world to come and evaluate our training, thereby establishing whether we need exposure to advanced training.

"Transkei is ready to send her TDF soldiers and officers to any part of the world, whether it be the East or West."

He said there was no doubt that "disgruntled securocrats who are embittered by the waning of their influence in national affairs" were the source of the news report. These "mischievous elements" would feature high on the agenda in his meeting with South African State President F.W. de Klerk and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha on August 26, Gen Holomisa said. He added he had already requested the meeting in May this year.

Defense Minister Rejects Charges on Ventersdorp*MB1208181291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600
GMT 12 Aug 91*

[Text] Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan has rejected suggestions by the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement that the Defense Force took up a position that threatened civilians at Ventersdorp. Gen. Malan said that in agreement with the police a reaction force had been deployed 30 km from the town. The police had later asked the force to move closer, and a Ratel armored vehicle had been sent to Ventersdorp. Once it had been established that it was not needed, the Ratel had rejoined the force, which was then about 10 km from the town.

CP Criticizes Government*MB1308145291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 13 Aug 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 13 SAPA—The public row between the Conservative Party [CP] and the National Party [NP] about the presence of armoured SADF [South African Defense Force] vehicles outside Ventersdorp during clashes in the western Transvaal town continued unabated on Tuesday [13 August]. The CP spokesman on defence, Mr J.H. van der Merwe, has now accused Transvaal NP leader Mr Barend du Plessis of lying when he publicly stated that about 30 SADF Ratels [armored vehicles] had been on standby about 30km from Ventersdorp.

"(Defence Minister) Gen Magnus Malan's statement that the Ratels had only been 8 km from Ventersdorp confirms the fact that Minister Barend du Plessis was telling an untruth," Mr van der Merwe said in a media statement. "The fact that the government was prepared to use heavy military power to mow down fellow Afrikaners, does indeed have far-reaching consequences.

"One consequence is that each SADF commando, civilian force and permanent force member must be asking himself the question today whether he is prepared to be misused by this irresponsible government to shoot dead fellow-Afrikaners, friends and family members.

"The CP calls on the government to give the country the assurance that the SADF will not be used again in similar circumstances. If the government dismisses this reasonable request, it must carry the guilt for an ominous culture of violence among Afrikaners. Disloyalty to the Defence Force will also be rapidly increased.

"Further bloodshed will undoubtedly have to be rest on the government's conscience."

The NP has been asked to comment. An SADF spokesman said they had nothing further to add to their previous statements.

National Party Official Comments

MB1308180491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1746 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 13 SAPA—The National Party did not apply for the use of the Ventersdorp town hall for Friday's [9 August] public meeting. Information Director Mr Piet Coetzer confirmed on Tuesday. He was agreeing with a statement issued earlier on Tuesday by the Conservative Party-controlled Ventersdorp Town Council.

The town hall would have been too small to accommodate "the hundreds of voters who were keen to come and listen to the state president", he added. The meeting was instead held at the Commando Hall.

Mr Coetzer further said it was "saddening" that the council had attacked the behaviour of the security forces. "We are satisfied that the SAP [South African Police] carried out their duty in a professional manner to, among others, protect the inhabitants and property of Ventersdorp residents."

CP Leader Wants End To Violence

MB1408063691 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500
GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the time has come to eliminate the element of violence from party political activities. Addressing a public meeting at Queenstown in the eastern Cape Dr. Treurnicht called on people not to take firearms to political meetings. Referring to the violence during the State President's speech at Ventersdorp last Friday [9 August] Dr. Treurnicht again emphasized that a judicial inquiry should be held into the incident to prevent any recurrence.

Ventersdorp Termed 'Warning'

MB1508121391 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Aug 91 p 18

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Sharp Bends in the Road Ahead"]

[Text] The battle of Ventersdorp, in which three white rightists were killed in a night of violence, can be seen either as a dying splutter by the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] or as an ominous warning to the De Klerk administration.

There are powerful reasons for viewing it as a tragic but relatively minor bloodletting, as an intra-Afrikaner feud whose repercussions are unlikely to upset the negotiations between the Government and black opposition forces.

But to do so without major qualification would be to gravely misread the situation.

The AWB, whose attempt to turn Ventersdorp into a "no-go" area for Mr. de Klerk was the underlying cause of the violence, is a minuscule organisation numerically. It draws its support from the extreme fringe of the white right wing, which won less than a third of the vote in the September 1989 general election.

As the white community constitutes less than 14 percent of the total South African population of 37 million, the white right wing is a minority of a minority. The AWB membership is but a fraction of that double minority.

The AWB, moreover, does not occupy an uncontested position on the far right. It jostles for space with several ultra-right organisations, including, significantly, the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB) [Boer Liberation Movement] and the Boere Weerstandsbeweging (BWB) [Boer Resistance Movement].

Founded by dissidents who broke away from the AWB, these organisations are fiercely critical of the AWB and its controversial leader, Eugene Terreblanche.

The BVB's founders include the former AWB deputy leader Jan Groenewald; the founder of BWB, Andrew Ford, is a former commander of the AWB armed wing, Wen Kommando [Victory Commando], alias Aquila.

The AWB's relations with them border on fratricide: two AWB members have been charged with attempting to murder Mr. Ford, allegedly at the instigation of the AWB deputy leader, Piet Rudolph.

Add to these considerations the role of the mainly Afrikaner policemen at Ventersdorp: obedient to civil authority, they opened fire on their kinsmen in the AWB and intervened to rescue black civilians when a black taxi driver, under attack from AWB stone-throwers, lost control of his vehicle and crashed into a crowd of AWB zealots.

Mr. Terreblanche may even have committed a strategic blunder by allowing his men to get involved in a fight with policemen. A former policeman himself, he has until now wooed policemen assiduously while criticising their political bosses.

Many policemen are known to have rightist sympathies but Ventersdorp, where policemen were wounded by AWB gunmen and assaulted with clubs, sneeze powder and teargas, may have caused a hardening of attitudes towards the AWB.

But the situation is still potentially dangerous for President de Klerk and much will depend on how he handles post-Ventersdorp developments.

Ventersdorp should not be seen as an isolated episode but rather as a climax to a long-standing right-wing revolt against the reformist policies of President de Klerk and those of his predecessor, P.W. Botha.

The rebellion, which started in 1982 when 17 members of the ruling National Party seceded to form the Conservative Party [CP], has been marked by steadily growing right-wing success at the polls.

Since the 1989 general election, in which the CP won 31.5 percent of the vote, it has continued its advance with a series of by-election victories, most spectacularly at Umlazi in June 1990 where it increased its support by more than 100 percent. Extrapolating from by-election results, the Centre for Policy Studies estimates that right-wing resistance in the white community may be running at an "uncomfortably high" 45 percent.

Two points may offer solace to those who believe the CP can take South Africa down the road to anarchy: first, the white community forms only a tiny segment of wider South African polity, and, second, the CP and the AWB are not synonymous.

Two counterpoints, however, have to be considered.

President de Klerk is committed to security approval from the white electorate for whatever deal emerges from the envisaged negotiations with black organisations, chiefly the African National Congress. Thus he cannot duck the challenge of growing rightist resistance.

While the CP and the AWB are—in the words of CP spokesman Fanie Jacobs—two separate organisations, they have an overlapping membership and, as important, overlapping sympathies.

Mr. Jacobs defines the AWB as a "cultural organisation," one of whose chief objectives is to prevent the "surrender of power to a black majority government". It is a "cultural aim" with which CP members concur readily.

The boundary between the CP and the AWB is porous, so much so that they are de facto allies in the political field. Mr. de Klerk's ruling National Party refers, with justification, to the CP-AWB alliance.

The growth of the white right wing must be seen in an economic context. With inflation running at 15.2 percent, white middle and lower middle classes are struggling financially. Their plight is compounded by fiscal drag: salary increases put them in a higher tax bracket, which, together with inflation, make them poorer.

Personal disposable income will fall by 2.5 percent during the 12 months ending December 31 1991, according to Econometrix calculations. Many white families, particularly if they are Afrikaans-speaking, blame

the De Klerk administration. Their bitterness is strengthened by their perception that Government is in alliance with big business, a perception which is encouraged by the rising share of revenue obtained by the Government from personal tax (up from 17 percent in 1981 to 37.5 percent in the latest budget) and the falling share of revenue from company tax (down to 18 percent against 41 percent in 1981).

Their financial worries are compounded by political anxieties. They do not know what the future holds. They fear that Mr. de Klerk is ushering in black rule without adequate guarantees.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of the Centre for Policy Studies, estimates that AWB has a hard core of between 50,000 and 70,000 supporters and has a wider support group of about 300,000. He notes ominously that the AWB has relatively more support in South Africa than the IRA in Ireland.

His colleague, Professor Hermann Giliomee, of the University of Cape Town, draws another Irish analogy: Mr. Terreblanche has the potential to become another Ian Paisley, the Protestant leader who, once rejected as an obscure extremist, has wrecked every attempt to introduce power-sharing in Northern Ireland.

President de Klerk has already lost contact with a major proportion of the white electorate, Professor Giliomee says. If he continues to do so, if they feel that they are being governed by an "NP-ANC leadership cartel" the right-wing revolt could become increasing physical.

Much will depend on how Mr. de Klerk manages the transition phase. As the Centre for Policy Studies has noted: "The road ahead clearly has some very difficult patches."

CP Urges Government Resignation Over Inkathagate

MB1008051891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2130 GMT 9 Aug 91

[Text] Vryheid August 9 SAPA—The government should resign for misleading Parliament about funding to Inkatha and political parties in Namibia, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Friday [9 August] night.

"Misleading Parliament is a serious thing and if it is done by a government, then it is reason for that government to resign," he said at a public meeting in Vryheid, northern Natal.

He quoted denials by the state president and other government spokesmen during the last parliamentary session about funding of political parties.

Dr Treurnicht said the cabinet reshuffle by the state president was an indication of instability.

The government had given in to ANC [African National Congress] demands that Gen Magnus Malan and Mr Adriaan Vlok be removed from their posts.

"Once you give in to pressure from the enemy then they will continue with the pressure until you capitulate.

"The ANC and the government are both fighting with each other and are dependent on each other for negotiations to succeed.

"We say, if you stay together then we'll hang you together."

Consumer Boycott Lifted

MB1408155491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] consumer boycott has been lifted. The ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party], and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] have announced the end of a 3-week boycott in South Africa's industrial heartland. The boycott was imposed to protest the government's covert funding of Inkatha and UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa].

A statement says the alliance was impressed with the disciplined conduct of people during the campaign. It also says there was no violence, or intimidation related to the boycott, but that's not what other organizations have been saying. Over the weekend Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] suggested a rethink of consumer boycotts, saying they are leading to intimidation.

Pretoria Confirms Receiving Requests for Coup Aid

MB1208210491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2020 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] Umtata Aug 12 SAPA—Requests for South African assistance to topple Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa and hand power over to "Transkei group" rule were confirmed on Monday [12 August] by SA [South African] Foreign Affairs Department in Pretoria.

Foreign affairs chief director for the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, Mr Dries Venter, wanted by the homeland for an "interview" in connection with last year's failed coup in Transkei, however, denied aiding the group, saying the correspondence from the homeland was "filed away in archives".

Claims of direct correspondence between Mr Venter and ousted Transkei State President Chief Kaizer Matanzima—believed to be aligned to the "Transkei group"—and detailing methods of toppling Gen Holomisa were denied.

Reacting to whether he handled a 1989 request by suspended Paramount Chief Matanzima, Mr Venter said he could "not even recall the letter". He did, however,

confirm receiving a request, personally addressed to him at his room 504 office in Pretoria, from the "Transkei group" regarding a change of leadership—with potential methods—in the homeland. No names were supplied.

Gen Holomisa earlier told the media several written suggestions allegedly made by "Transkei group" and Chief Matanzima had been tried by the Pretoria government or "individuals". These included last year's failed coup, the squabble between the homeland and SA over the annual financial budget and diplomatic isolation. The only suggestion not acted on was guerrilla warfare.

Mr Venter denied attempts were being made to financially strangle the homeland leadership into submission, claiming all homelands were experiencing the "same problems".

"There is nothing sinister about Transkei's position...all the homelands are in the same boat." He said Transkei, "like Ciskei and Venda", was receiving its overdraft monthly and stressed no action was being taken to specifically delay that of Gen Holomisa's homeland because of its icy relationship with Pretoria.

Article Details NIS Activities in Postal Service

MB0908180091 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 9-15 Aug 91 p 6

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Secret Operations": "Infiltrating the Post"]

[Text] The Post Office and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] are known to be heavily infiltrated by NIS [National Intelligence Service] agents. South Africa's main postal sorting office in Germiston serves as an intelligence net for the NIS. All international mail passes through this office.

NIS is said to have at least 20 to 30 people at the Germiston sorting office. This is part of Operation K, where NIS would order the interception of mail.

It is not unusual for agents to be ordered to discard mail packed in a certain size envelope and originating from a particular country.

Martin Dolinschek, for example, explains that agents could at any time be ordered to intercept mail of a certain thickness originating from Lusaka. This would in the past have ensured that all literature posted by the ANC [African National Congress] from its headquarters would be intercepted and discarded.

Worse still is when agents are instructed to intercept mail addressed to a particular person that may have been earmarked for assassination.

Agents will, in such a case, be asked to intercept any parcel addressed to the selected activist. NIS has the capacity to open the parcel and booby trap it before wrapping it up again and posting it off to its destination.

In this way, it is almost impossible to trace the origins of a parcel bomb.

Further on NIS Activity

MB0908174891 Johannesburg NEW NATION
in English 9-15 Aug 91 p 6

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Secret Operations": "Inside NIS [National Intelligence Service]"]

[Text] South Africa's security apparatus has come under intense scrutiny in the past few weeks as more and more of its inner workings are stripped of their camouflage and exposed.

There have been allegations of security force involvement in the abduction of foreign nationals, who are now being used in attacks on South African civilians; manipulation of political organisations and leaders; and espionage.

The National Intelligence Service (NIS) and military structures have been implicated.

Yet the government continues to distance itself from acts of political violence that have cost more than 8,000 lives in the past five years.

Given the wide field of interest that the NIS is engaged in, purportedly in the interests of state security, it is inconceivable that its structures, and therefore central government, can be totally exonerated.

The NIS is the only security structure that falls directly under the state president's office and has a director general answerable only to F.W. de Klerk's office.

Although referred to as national intelligence, its activities extend far beyond South Africa's borders. NIS operatives have, on countless occasions, gathered intelligence in preparation for military intervention in neighbouring states.

They would also be expected to identify NIS "sources" in "target areas" so that these could be spared when military operations are carried out.

NIS's general brief is to examine all external and internal threats, real and imagined, to the country and its allies.

Its head office is staffed entirely by white operatives. Blacks are, however, used at regional stations.

At the lower level, a large number of mediocre personnel were employed, although this is said to have changed over the years.

Former NIS operative Martin Dolinschek, interviewed in Lusaka this week, says he was just an ordinary street cop when he was drawn into the security police and then into the inner security apparatus of the SAP [South African Police], known as RI (Republik Intelligensie).

It was from the RI that the Bureau for State Security (Boss), which later evolved into the NIS, drew its operatives.

Over the years it has developed a number of divisions specialising in different forms of intelligence gatherings and operations.

Dolinschek estimates that there were an estimated 2,600 personnel directly employed by NIS towards the end of 1981. Of these, more than 1,200 were based at the organisation's head office, which according to Dolinschek, was at the Concilium building in Skinner Street, Pretoria.

Other NIS operatives were spread throughout the four main regional stations, with 380 in the Transvaal, 365 in the Cape, 205 in Natal and the 65 in the OFS [Orange Free State]. Division V, which is responsible for Africa, has about 78 people stationed at various points. It also has about 280 people at other stations abroad, mainly attached to embassies and consulates.

A close examination of the NIS structure shows clearly that little is spared to ensure that it functions as a smooth and effective intelligence machine.

Immediately answerable to the director general is a Field Performance Evaluation Committee, which is made up of part-time senior officers from other divisions. Their main task is to evaluate NIS field agents.

There are at least seven divisions which fall under a director in charge of "collection (of intelligence) and operations."

Perhaps one of the most secretive is Division Z, also known as the "special ops" division.

"During my time, they carried out assassinations inside and outside the country," says Dolinschek.

Among the victims of Division Z agents was student leader Abraham Tiro, who was killed in a parcel bomb explosion. According to Dolinschek, among those responsible for his death were a Mike Kuun and Dries Verwy.

Agents from this division are also thought to co-operate with agents in other countries.

One of the less active is the counter-intelligence unit, known as Division O. According to Dolinschek, this division is based mainly at headquarters. It mans Jan Smuts Airport and also has a foreign liaison section.

Division C, in charge of collecting intelligence from abroad, has close links with the foreign affairs department.

"They operate from diplomatic missions in various countries," said Dolinschek. "In some cases, NIS personnel would be registered with the respective governments, but this is not always the case. They also use the cover of SAA [South African Airways], trade missions,

tourism offices and foundation offices. In most cases they do their own routine surveillance, postal and telephone intercepts and counter-intelligence. It works closely with Division V, which operates in the homelands."

Division V, according to Dolinschek, operates mainly in African countries. Agents in this division are known to co-operate closely with those from countries like Israel, Germany, the CIA and British intelligence.

Division N, which is responsible for the collection of intelligence inside South Africa, has stations all over the country.

Where electronic surveillance needs to be done outside of an NIS station, a trusted policeman, state official or "source" would be roped in.

"All they are required to do is change tapes and hand them over at collection times. For this they are handsomely rewarded," says Dolinschek.

Some of the main stations have fully-equipped technical centres. "Besides collecting electronic information, they routinely resort to postal intercepts and break-ins."

Break-ins are, however, carried out by the counter-intelligence Division O. Any postal item required by NIS would simply be brought to the agent on request from the Post Office, where intelligence operatives are stationed.

This is one of the few NIS divisions that have black operatives. "They are not trusted, only tolerated. Their telephones are tapped to keep a check on them," says Dolinschek.

The only other division which has blacks is "V".

NIS's surveillance division, also known as Division Q, is charged with the task of doing mainly mobile and foot surveillance. They are also equipped for break-ins. "They have an extra-large "Q" at headquarters and substantial ones in other main centres. These agents are also known to work with the security branch of the police," Dolinschek adds.

Another division is mainly responsible for propaganda. According to Dolinschek, it prepares news items, editorials and question and answer programmes for Radio South Africa's external service.

Agents from this division were, for example, responsible for the production of the newspapers like Inkatha's "THE NATION" and Zululand National Party's magazine.

National Party Walmer Branch Chairman Resigns

MB1508140691 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] The chairman of the Walmer branch of the National Party [NP], (Humphrey Du Rand), has resigned from the party after 36 years. (Du Rand) says

the government is following a double agenda. He says an Orwellian situation has arisen, where the state sits at the negotiation table but knows that if things don't go their way the military could take over. (Du Rand) also accuses the NP of being arrogant and unaccountable to the public. He says this was illustrated by the recent slush fund disclosures and the fact that nothing had been done to change that situation until it had been exposed.

Police Put Alexandra Death Toll at 23

MB1308113491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1017 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 13 SAPA—A total of 23 people had been killed and police came under attack 23 times in unrest-related incidents in the embattled Alexandra township north of Johannesburg between last Friday (Aug 9) and yesterday (Monday, Aug 12), police said on Tuesday.

The SAP [South African Police] Public Relations Division in Pretoria, in a formal statement to SAPA in Johannesburg, added most of the unrest victims had been shot. During the same period, 25 people had suffered bullet wounds, 26 were hacked or stabbed and two people were treated for burns. Several cases of arson were reported, the statement added. Members of the SAP came under attack a total of 23 times, the statement said. It did not say how many policemen had been injured, if any.

The situation on Tuesday was calm "and is being closely monitored," the statement said. "The SA [South African] Police deplores the unnecessary loss of life and damage to property and will not hesitate to take action against those who are responsible for these senseless attacks," the statement said. It did not say who police thought was responsible for the violence.

Mangope Takes Presidency for Third Term

MB1408160291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Text] President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has been nominated unopposed as president of his country for a third term of seven years. President Mangope was the only candidate nominated for the presidency in the Mmabatho Supreme Court today. He is the candidate of the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party. The opposition National Seoposengwe Party declined to nominate a candidate. President Mangope will be officially inaugurated for his third term as president in Mmabatho on 7 December.

*** HNP: Strategy for Right-Wing Solidarity**

91AF1306A Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
3 Jul 91 p 1

[Text] The leader of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] has once again issued a serious appeal to all the

parties and groups to the right of the NP [National Party] to consolidate against the de Klerk government and in this way to stop him.

Mr. Marais made this appeal last week at the national convention of the Boer Commandos in Hendrina.

During the meeting, Mr. Gawie Volschenk was elected the first leader of the Boer Commandos.

What makes the meeting all the more special and gives all the more meaning to Mr. Marais's appeal is the fact that so many right-wing groups were already represented at the meeting in question, either by their leaders or by representatives.

Naturally, Mr. Volschenk was there as leader of the Boer Commandos, and Mr. Robert van Tonder of the Boer State Party spoke as well. Also on the stage were Mr. Andrew Ford, the leader of the Boer Resistance Movement; Mr. Manie Maritz, a well-known figure in right-wing circles; Mr. Jan Groeneveld of the BVB [Boer Freedom Movement]; Mr. Andre Vermaak of the White Mine Workers Union; and Mr. Kays Smit of the HNP Main Office.

Mr. Marais, who was the guest speaker for the audience of nearly 400 people, put forth four possible developments:

- The communists make the country ungovernable through mass actions and demonstrations. Perhaps the army can intervene at that point if the government still has the guts to do so, but otherwise the commandos will play a primary role in maintaining law and order. In that case, the commandos must be ready to do what must be done.
- The de Klerk government throws together a constitution, in which case the right wing must be consolidated in order to offer resistance to it.
- The government lasts until 1994 and is too afraid to hold an election, so that it enacts a law postponing elections. This would mean that it forfeits all claims to constitutional rights. In that case, the whites will have justification, just like in Romania, for getting rid of the government.
- The 1994 election is held because the government's plans have gone wrong and no progress has been made. If total consolidation to the right of the NP is not achieved, this will go down in history as a crime against the people.

For this reason, consolidation must begin now. According to Mr. Marais, the consolidation plans are not something that can be effected overnight, but the right wing has at most three years, and in that time the various right-wing groups must reach an agreement, even if they preserve their mutual differences. But it is important that priorities be sought out.

One of the possibilities proposed by Mr. Marais is that everyone state unconditionally that they refuse to negotiate with the communists. This country is our country,

because the Afrikaner-manned government enjoys recognition under international law across the entire land. That is nonnegotiable.

Mr. Marais referred to the divisions in Afrikaner ranks prior to 1948, but that did not keep the Smuts government from being brought down in that year.

For this reason, Mr. Marais once again issued an appeal to the effect that the ranks be closed for the challenge that lies ahead, saying that there is no more time to put off right-wing consolidation.

* Textile Mills Closing; NP Policies Blamed

91AF1306B Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
3 Jul 91 p 6

[Text] It was recently announced that the Frame group of companies plans to close three of its textile mills—one in Harrismith and two in East London.

This will mean that 2,000 people—primarily blacks—will lose their jobs before the end of the year. According to the chairman, Mr. Mervyn King, it will cost 90 million rands to close the mills, but they see no alternative since they are no longer earning a profit from textile manufacturing.

Presumably, the final blow came when one of the group's major customers decided instead to import blankets from Turkey, where they can get them cheaper. This follows an agreement concluded between the NP [National Party] government and Turkey, as a result of which Turkish goods enjoy preferred status in South Africa.

This happened despite persistent remonstrances to provide effective protection for the local textile industry.

Aside from the fact that this action by the de Klerk government clearly demonstrates its awkwardness and inability to think things through, it is a tragedy that the Frame group in particular is a victim of the current government's craving for international recognition.

Specifically, the Frame mills were brought to South Africa in the early 1960's as part of the resourceful program of Dr. H.F. Verwoerd to establish industrial developments in the border regions between South Africa and the black homelands.

Two plants from the Frame family business in Great Britain were dismantled piece by piece and reconstructed near East London, where they provided work for hundreds of Xhosas.

This move was so sensational as a sign of confidence in Verwoerd's policy that critics were silenced for months on end.

In time, the company passed to South African hands, and it was always operated successfully in the border region of the Eastern Cape, with expansions to Harrismith, among others, as the border-area growth point

for QuaQua. Now, this entire enterprise is being shut down as a result of the incompetence of the de Klerk government.

And they still dare to maintain that apartheid and Dr. Verwoerd did harm to the country!

*** 'Hereditary Land Ownership' Protection Demanded**

91AF1306C Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
3 Jul 91 p 7

[Article by Hannes Ferguson: "Now for a Naboth Law"]

[Text] "May the Lord keep me from giving you the inheritance of my fathers," was Naboth's response to Ahab when the latter wanted to buy his vineyard from him.

Naboth obeyed the commandment "honor your father and your mother"; consequently, the king's demand was highly immoral, and it would have been immoral of Naboth to give in to that demand. When Ahab went further, distorting the law and committing murder, his downfall was assured.

The words of Naboth say precisely the same thing that the Afrikaner farmers are saying to Mr. de Klerk. The Afrikaner people's farmland is not merely an individual possession, it is hereditary land. A Naboth's vineyard, the inheritance of the forefathers who took possession of it without doing an injustice to anyone, not only for themselves, but for the entire nation of people.

If Mr. de Klerk wants to go further and distort the law in order to give the people's vineyard to intruders, then the downfall of his kingship is clearly close at hand.

Without wanting to preach, it is the realities in current agricultural policy that must be noted. They underscore that the farmer has the Higher Law on his side in the defense of his people's inheritance, regardless of what the quasi-ethics of people like Prof. Johan Heyns may say. They also underscore that Mr. de Klerk has injustice on his side and that he must bear the consequences and future responsibility for this.

The hereditary farm approach, with all its moral implications, as Naboth expressed it to Ahab, is in fact all that the farmers have left to give them hope and direction now that the previous status quo, based on ordinary private law—title deeds—plus the now-repealed property laws, has fallen away. Is the principle of the Naboth vineyard not better than an already crumbling status quo as a means of transferring the people's right to their inheritance—even if farmers no longer make up a majority of the people—to the individual farm owners and ensure it for future generations?

The obvious mechanism is a voluntary hereditary farm system, which provides every white family that owns a farm located within the people's hereditary land with part of the hereditary rights and obligations linked to land ownership by the people. If the antagonistic state

then insists on regarding farmers simply as individuals who hold title deeds, instead of as the stewards of the people's hereditary land, then must we not respond with the demand that it be possible to entrench the hereditary right of the family of the white owner by linking it to the title deed, which is inalienable outside that family?

Various legal principles can be applied. The old Spartans regarded a farming family's lineage—the succession of grandfather, father, current owner, his son, grandson, and so on—together as a legal person, whereby the current owner is simply the steward. Another construction, which even today is optionally valid in a watered-down form in the northern parts of Germany, the "Anerbenrecht," is equivalent to a continuous, statutory fidei commissum. This and other practical aspects can later be considered by organized agriculture that is true to the people.

The basic principle of a Naboth law is that we must not think of our farms as our property alone, but also as that of our fathers and grandfathers on the one hand, and of our children, grandchildren, and their unborn children on the other hand. This is true farmers' instinct. The farmer who goes under as a result of the government's conscious bankrupting policy is not going under by himself; his descendants too are going under with him.

The farmer who is pushed out by the ANC [African National Congress] is not pushed out alone; his descendants are pushed out with him.

There are practical implications that directly affect the structure of agriculture. Large-scale farmers will be encouraged to leave their farms to more than just one child. Hereditary farms will not be allowed to be put on the market. And something that is very important: Farms will have to be released from debt by the state, because mortgages on a hereditary farm are ridiculous, in contrast to seasonal loans where the harvest serves as collateral.

Releasing farms from debt is in fact a main component of a hereditary farm policy. Who should pay for this? The state of course, by financing it with state bonds. Under the current administration, the state has already set a precedent: The farmer community has acquired rights because it has historically fallen behind due to the government's agricultural policy.

Back in 1971, a state committee on agricultural reform proposed all sorts of measures to get rid of a large number of white farmers. The economics of that approach was ridiculous, but in 1981, Mr. Pietie du Plessis (yes, the one and only), during his short-lived term as minister of agriculture, launched the policy that is still in effect today, of reducing the number of farmers by bankrupting them with low prices and high investment costs.

NP [National Party]-oriented farmers will have to realize that their own government, in its draft human rights act,

has accepted the principle of compensating communities that are suffering a handicap as the result of state policy, through corrective action. This is now a chance for the de Klerk administration to show that it can notice colors other than black.

The possibility that the administration will accept, or even consider, a Naboth law for white farmers, is naturally nil.

If the example of Ahab shows that a tyrannical administration that violates hereditary farm rights will not last long—there are other such cases in history—then this will only reinforce the general perception of us farmers that the entirety of current policy is simply an abnormal episode that will pass, like a drought followed by a new planting season. Provided that we are prepared to stand shoulder-to-shoulder and show our opposition as farmers and as Afrikaners, we can already begin to look beyond de Klerk.

We must prepare for the period after de Klerk, so that the hereditary farm policy is not an unknown novelty about which policy-makers must be educated from the ground up. During the hard struggle while the hand of the clock is moving past de Klerk, the prospect of a Naboth law will be the proverbial light at the end of the tunnel, the incentive to stand firm and not lose courage.

* HNP Advances 'Afrikaner Struggle Fund'

91AF1306D Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans
3 Jul 91 p 4

[Excerpts] The Afrikaner Struggle Fund is now well on its way to its goal of 100,000 rands following the contributions acknowledged this week.

If one looks at the list of contributors who once again sent in their donations this week, it is clear that contributions are flowing in from all over the country, as well as from South-West Africa. The fact that the South-West Africans are continuing to stand by and support the HNP [Reconstituted National Party] is proof that the HNP's positions on developments in South-West Africa were correct, and the nationwide domestic donations indicate increasing support for the HNP, its policy, and its leadership.

Mr. Kalie Saunderson of Rietrivier in the southern Orange Free State has collected more than 500 rands,

and he came to HNP headquarters to turn it over while he happened to be attending the executive committee meeting.

The HNP has been right in its interpretation of policy throughout its entire existence.

Therefore, this is also true now. The course being followed by de Klerk and his gang is leading to a one-man, one-vote government without any protection whatsoever for the white minority.

But even in these times, the HNP has a solution that needs only to be implemented.

Various proposals have already come from the HNP, the most important and most imaginative of which is the resignation plan.

According to this, everyone to the right of the NP [National Party] should resign their parliamentary or municipal seats and run for reelection in order to force a gigantic by-election. In that case, all attention would be diverted from black politics towards white politics. [passage omitted]

This initiative is being positively received by nearly all rightwing groups.

But funding is necessary in order to effectively prepare for such an eventuality.

In light of this, the call is increasingly urgent: Do not become complaisant.

The hourglass is running out. Give now. Give a lot. Only with these resources at our disposal can we fight effectively.

Keep it coming; let everyone try to repeat past achievements. And to those who have not yet joined the struggle in this way: Do it now!

Many thanks for the following contributions received this week: [passage omitted]

[Boxed item]

"As it becomes clear that in every other party and group there are certain foreign elements that bring the blemishes to the surface, it becomes increasingly clear that only the HNP, with its rock-solid policy, its resolute leadership, and its principled supporters, can be the decisive factor in this crisis of the nation. And the sooner people outside the party realize this, the better things will be for the entire nation and for the whites of South Africa." Kalie Saunderson

Madagascar

Paris Radio Updates 13 May Square Situation

LD1408161791 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 14 Aug 91

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Once again tens of thousands of demonstrators gathered in the center of the Malagasy capital in 13 May Square late this morning—men and women who reverently attended a religious service in memory of the victims of Saturday's bloody repression. While the general strike continues and the opposition is remaining very discreet, the news of the day came from Paris this morning in the form of a communique from the Foreign Ministry: After three long days of silence the French authorities have reacted to the situation prevailing in Madagascar today. Yves Roche reports:

[Roche] France is indeed breaking its silence—it notes the impossible character of the dialogue between the President and the opposition and thus wishes for a popular consultation which should be rapid and should be monitored. The words "rapid" and "monitored" look very much like a repudiation of President Ratsiraka, even if the communique as a whole remains very guarded. The French reaction furthermore comes after confirmation of the ending of military cooperation. In fact, according to informed sources France reportedly now considers that the best solution would be the departure of the President. Moreover it is reported already to have let him know this.

The new French ambassador to Madagascar should be arriving in Antananarivo very shortly. He is even reported to be aboard a flight for the Island of Reunion, which is obligatory since Ivato airport has been closed for three days now. It should, however, be reopened by Thursday at the latest to permit the ambassador's special plane coming from Reunion to land. This hurried departure certainly reveals the urgency of the situation. The ambassador was in fact appointed only the day before yesterday. His first steps in Antananarivo will be very revealing—it is not known, for example, if he will present his credentials to President Ratsiraka as protocol requires. One thing which appears certain is that he should very quickly meet the representatives of the opposition.

A last point, since we now seem to be talking about Didier Ratsiraka's departure—the Malagasy President ruled out this idea on the television on Sunday evening, and according to several sources in Madagascar he is refusing to leave the palace, fearing for his own safety.

[Announcer] What are the reactions within the Malagasy opposition to the position officially adopted today by the French Government? Sophie Malibout has just contacted the spokesman of the Active Forces, Pastor Richard Andriamanjato. As you will hear, he is satisfied, but considers that France should go further:

[Begin recording] [Andriamanjato] We have always been in favor of a popular consultation on the new constitution which should be drafted and put to a referendum, and we believe that the position which is expressed in this last statement goes altogether in the direction of the wishes of the population. It is just that there are problems, obviously the problem itself is how to achieve this popular consultation, in order that it should be completely free, so that it should be altogether the expression of the people's wishes and so that in the matter of the adoption of the new constitution there should not be any hesitation about the national basis of this constitution which we are currently attempting to draft.

[Malibout] And what do you expect from France at this time?

[Andriamanjato] It is above all in the post-Ratsiraka period that we will need France because this economy needs to be put back on an even keel; everything needs to be started up again because the country is being sorely tested by this long period of strikes. We believe now that the situation cannot go on as it is at present. France could at least suggest certain solutions, like the departure of the President, and try to advise anyone concerned to look at the most pragmatic solutions. [end recording]

[Announcer] In France, until these last few hours the opposition has been disturbed by the silence of the authorities. The Gaullist movement even spoke of the government's dillydallying, and as for Bernard Stasi, vice president of the Center of Social Democrats, he believes that France should envisage economic sanctions. [passage omitted]

At the moment the Malagasy opposition seems more determined than ever, and this morning in 13 May Square the Active Forces called for three-day mourning. We have a report from Jean Helene:

[Helene] The 13 May Square will be deserted for three days: as a sign of mourning, the Active Forces have called on their supporters not to demonstrate until Sunday. The atmosphere this morning was one of contemplation but also determination with a funeral service in memory of two further victims of the dramatic events of last Saturday. Near the coffins was a wreath from the French Embassy presenting its condolences for, I quote, the martyrs of the march for freedom. On hearing this the crowd applauded—it was the evidence it was waiting for a reaction, even support, from the international community. After the ecumenical service, Pastor Andriamanjato started speaking, completely hidden by his bodyguards, as acts of violence to silence the opposition are increasingly feared here.

The fight continues, exclaimed the Pastor, who is the spokesman for the Active Forces. With his extraordinary orator's talent he recalled that despite the mourning the opposition's determination is not weakening. Our friends will not have died in vain, he promised. He then briefly commented on the recent meeting between seven generals and the Active Forces. Although nothing has

filtered out concerning this meeting, the impression prevails that the army, which has been neutral until now, is beginning to distance itself from President Ratsiraka.

Opposition To Meet New French Envoy Today

LD1508140191 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] Gilles d'Humieres, the new French ambassador to Madagascar, has been in Madagascar for the past few hours. For the moment, he simply wishes to meet the greatest possible number of interlocutors. He should meet the opposition this afternoon. Gilles d'Humieres arrived on the spot with 600 kgs of medicine.

Silent on Demonstration

AB1508154791 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 15 Aug 91

[By Jean-Pierre Campagne]

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 15 (AFP)—The silence of leaders of Madagascar's opposition coalition since the weekend slaying of unarmed demonstrators by the presidential guard, has strengthened the impression they have no real alternative to offer. A prime example was self-styled "prime minister" Albert Zafy, the coalition chief. He attended religious ceremonies held for the victims on May 13 Square in the city centre, but said not a word to the vast crowds about the future strategy of his transitional government named several weeks ago. All that has happened in that time is that some ministries were briefly "occupied" by opposition shadow ministers. The value of the takeovers was largely symbolic, since the civil service is on strike.

"We are waiting for policy statements," a demonstrator remarked in the capital Antananarivo. By nature and in their cultural traditions, the islanders are a patient people, but increasingly they want to know where the past two months of confrontation are taking them.

The "cause" is clear enough: to get rid of President Didier Ratsiraka, who has ruled the Indian Ocean state since 1975. But to the disquiet of the citizenry, there are lots of gaps in the opposition's perception of what would replace his regime.

A Western diplomat based there commented that "nothing ever seems to get decided on" in the Hery Velona (Lifeblood Committee), the 16-party front whose component parties vary in the number of their followers and influence.

One of the main movements is the once extreme leftwing Movement for Proletarian Power of Manandafy Rakotonirina which has performed a U-turn to espouse economic liberalism. It is well represented in the private sector and in the provinces. Rakotonirina has been scathing of the idea of an alternative government and the occupation of ministry offices, and before the bloodshed of last week had been in contact with Admiral Ratsiraka.

He was runner-up with some 20 per cent of the vote to Ratsiraka's 62 per cent in the 1989 presidential poll.

The rest of the opposition has refused Ratsiraka's offer of talks at his official residence, saying any meeting would have to be on neutral ground. But that was before last Saturday's "freedom march" by 400,000 people on his palace at Iavoloha outside the capital, where his guards trained by North Korea hurled grenades and opened fire from a helicopter, killing at least 31 people and wounding more than 200.

In a statement this week breaking the silence maintained by the military since the unrest began, the Air Force and Navy said they had provided the helicopter "in case of an emergency evacuation. The helicopter's use for other purposes is not the responsibility of the command of the air and naval forces". The statement contradicted Ratsiraka who had asserted the military was to blame for the bloodshed.

By choosing recourse to arms, he has certainly strengthened the likelihood that sooner or later he will be forced to relinquish the absolute power he has wielded for 16 years. But it is equally clear the opposition chiefs have no idea how to achieve their aim of removing him.

The past week's silence on their part could be seen as a mark of respect for the dead demonstrators, above all in a country which practises a cult of "dialogue" with the deceased. But if that silence persists, it will make it evident that apart from knowing how to draw the crowds, the opposition leaders have no real alternative to propose in place of the Ratsiraka regime.

138 Said Killed 10 Aug

AB1508161591 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 15 Aug 91

[Text] Antananarivo, Aug 15 (AFP)—The independent paper Madagascar Tribune reported Thursday that the death toll in the weekend slaying of unarmed demonstrators by presidential guards had risen to an estimated 138. It said between 40 and 80 bodies were understood to have been buried in a mass grave. The paper gave no sources for its higher body count and the local Red Cross, which has put the toll at 31 dead, was unable to confirm the new figure. The government figure is 12 dead.

More than 200 people were reported wounded when presidential guards opened fire and threw grenades at a "freedom march" of 400,000 people on the official residence of president Didier Ratsiraka near here last Saturday [10 August].

The newspaper also gave a higher figure for the casualties the same day at Mahajanga on the Mozambique Channel 500 kilometres (300 miles) north-west of here when the authorities cracked down on demonstrators. It reported about 30 deaths and hundreds of injured. The Red Cross figure is six dead.

The capital was unusually quiet on Thursday, partly because it was a bank holiday and because of a general strike leaving the city without public transport. But the main reason was a decision by the coalition of opposition parties to mourn the victims of the weekend massacre by suspending for two days the vast sit-ins organised for the past two months in the city centre to press Ratsiraka to step down. The rallies have drawn tens of thousands of demonstrators on a virtually daily basis, with the numbers sometimes swelling to hundreds of thousands. The next rally is planned for Saturday [17 August].

Swaziland

OAU Chief on Continuing South African Sanctions

MB1208144691 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The Organization of African Unity says it will press for continued sanctions against South Africa. Speaking on his visit to Swaziland, OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim said sanctions would be maintained against South Africa until all racist laws and principles are done away with in practice. However, he acknowledged Swaziland's difficulty in imposing sanctions on this country. He says he fully appreciates the landlocked country's economic dependence on South Africa. Salim is to meet King Mswati III today and is to discuss proposals for an African economic community.

Urges Joining Economic Body

MB1208172091 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, has appealed the Swazi Government to sign the treaty establishing the African Economic Community. He said at present only Swaziland and Benin has so far not signed the treaty which came into existence in June this year during the OAU summit of heads of state in Abuja, Nigeria. Dr. Salim made this plea when he met the prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, and repeated it when he addressed a special meeting with the cabinet today.

He said the African Economic Community will be based in existing economic groupings in the continent. He said the OAU will soon dispatch a consultant, regional economic groupings, [as heard] to harmonize and rationalize differences likely to disturb the recently formed African Economic Community.

In response, the prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, said Swaziland supported the formation of the community on the one side but had not signed the treaty because it was to discuss it first with other members of the customs union. He said Swaziland also wanted to sign the treaty after seeing the protocol.

Dr. Salim said the treaty has 29 protocols. He congratulated Swaziland as a committed member of the Organization of African Unity on that the Kingdom has paid all its dues so far. He said some countries had not paid their dues for eight years, saying it once happened that some countries owed the organization for 15 years.

Comments on Mozambique Peace

MB1208174891 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, has appealed for support of the Mozambican Government on its efforts to see negotiations between it and the rebels become successful. He said the Government of Mozambique is fully committed to the peace talks and that the onus is on the rebels and the governments and institutions that support Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to take the peace talks seriously.

Speaking at Government House with the prime minister today, Dr. Salim said Mozambique needs assistance in resolving the current problems which has helped to increase the number of the refugees on the continent. He said at present there are more than 5 million refugees in Africa, an indication that the organization has failed to arrest the situation in this regard as there were only half a million refugees when OAU was established in 1963.

He said the increasing number of refugees has come when aid to Africa is diminishing. He said his organization is working out strategies to create political conditions that will make people stop fleeing their countries. He said African leaders need to be exposed to the plight of the refugees. He said refugees in Africa are living in adverse conditions.

Zimbabwe

* Mugabe Announces Defense Strategy Review

91AF1308A Harare THE HERALD in English
19 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe will review its defence strategy so it can respond realistically to the changing times, President Mugabe said in Harare yesterday.

This would be in line with the positive political developments in the sub-region. Opening the Second Session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe, Cde. Mugabe said the current peace moves in both South Africa and Mozambique were an encouraging phenomenon from which to draw hope for a secure and peaceful future.

"It is my Government's firm belief that, without peace and tranquillity in our sub-region, we can have no meaningful economic progress no matter how progressive our economic policies may be. This is why my Government looks forward to the fruition of the peace talks currently going on in Mozambique and the efforts

now under way aiming at the establishment of a truly democratic political system in South Africa."

Streamlining

The changes called for the review and streamlining the country's defence strategy to strengthen areas that had been lagging behind in the creation of a balanced and effective defence force. The defence forces would continue with their defensive roles which they had fulfilled commendably.

The Zimbabwe Republic Police [ZRP] would intensify its efforts to curb crime and to reduce the rate of road accidents. All available manpower and equipment would be used to police the country.

Foot and bicycle patrols would be intensified to deter would-be criminals. Priority would be given to the chronic problem of the shortage of transport.

Transport

The ZRP was already setting up an independent police transport system. Additional vehicles would be procured to ease the transport problem.

During the current session, Parliament would be asked to consider the Civil Evidence Bill which would restate the law of evidence in civil proceedings. The Criminal Laws Amendment Bill which would abolish the death penalty for certain offences, and the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Amendment Bill would also be presented to Parliament.

Zimbabwe was forging ahead along its chosen path in greater unity, harmony and with a keener sense of common purpose than before. There was much work ahead requiring the application of energies, imagination and commitment of every Zimbabwean.

* Mahachi Warns Opposition Parties To Obey Law

91AF1308B Harare THE HERALD in English
15 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Political parties that operate in defiance of the law will face the wrath of the police, the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde. Moven Mahachi, has warned.

He told THE HERALD in an interview on Thursday that the Government acknowledged the existence of opposition parties and their intention to contest the forthcoming local government elections. "We are aware that other parties want to field candidates and they are free to do so as long as they respect the law and society."

There was no need to hold secret meetings because it would raise police suspicion and they had the right to know what was happening behind the doors. "If they want to run their parties in defiance of the law they will not get sympathy from the law enforcement agents," Cde. Mahachi said.

"What will you be hiding from the police? Why should a law-abiding citizen avoid the police?" the minister asked.

He noted that some people had got themselves into trouble for not obeying police orders. Police had to maintain law and order in the country and people who acted in defiance of these orders would not get any mercy.

Any party that wanted to hold a meeting had to seek police clearance and in most cases this had been granted. But those parties that preached violence, hatred and assassination, would not be permitted to hold meetings.

Political parties should discuss programmes that help to develop the country and improve the lives of the people. "Surely, you cannot have respect from the people if you preach violence," the minister said.

Opposition parties contesting council elections scheduled for August this year should do so openly and not hide behind independents. "We are aware that there are other parties that want to contest these elections and they are free to do so," Cde. Mahachi said.

"What we do not want is for these parties to field independents. Why are they shy to be identified?" he wondered.

Cde. Mahachi, who is secretary for the Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] commissariat, said all party provinces and districts had been directed to mobilise the people so that the party wins all council seats in the local government elections. It was incumbent upon the party organs to ensure that people were registered as voters.

At the moment, the ruling party holds 90 percent of the council seats throughout the country. While mobilising the people to register as voters, the party was also conducting primary elections.

"There is a lot of enthusiasm by the party structures to field candidates of their choice and we are happy with the process. This shows that our party is democratic," Cde. Mahachi said.

The party was doing everything to encourage people to vote for competent candidates who should be strong supporters of the party. People should choose people who could run councils efficiently and provide solutions to their problems.

The party programme was centred on development and mobilisation of the people for the creation of employment and increased production. The party was currently debating the ideology it should adopt in line with the present thinking among its members and the recently introduced trade liberalisation and economic structural adjustment programme.

As a nation, it was normal for Zimbabwe to adjust its plans. The programme was a review of the economy and this had to be done no matter what ideology the country followed.

There was no need to debate the Leadership Code before an ideology suited to the country had been identified. The two issues were being tackled by the party step by step and systematically.

*** Mahachi Affirms Party Supremacy, Supervision**

91AF1308C Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English
30 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] Secretary for the Commissariat Cde. Moven Mahachi sparked controversy yesterday when he directed that party members should supervise the work of civil servants.

Amid applause from the party cadres attending a one-day provincial seminar on the relationship between party and Government, Cde. Mahachi said the duty of the party was to carry out countrywide supervision of the operations of civil servants at all levels.

However, civil servants who attended the seminar registered their disapproval of this new directive.

"The party is supreme to Government," said Cde. Mahachi, who is also Minister of Home Affairs.

"The Politburo supervise the Cabinet. The Central Committee supervise Parliament. So the party's provincial executive should also supervise the work of civil servants in their respective areas."

Cde. Mahachi said provincial heads of ministries should give reports to the provincial party leadership on a regular basis.

"That is supervision. If you are not doing it, then you are not doing your duty," he said.

Cde. Mahachi, however, warned that the supervision of civil servants should be done on a collective basis and not on an individual basis. The supervision should be development orientated and not be used as a way of settling old scores.

He said good and proper channels of communications should be established between the provincial party leadership and civil servants.

Information was a powerful tool that was essential for the successful revival of any political party, he said.

"You must be knowledgeable. That's why you should get reports on activities from all sectors or even from other opposition political parties," said Cde. Mahachi.

"You become a spent force if you have no information. You have no authority if you have no information."

Turning to the relationship between the party and the Ministry of Political Affairs, Minister Mahachi said the ministry's main function was to provide secretarial and administrative service to the party.

"The ministry is the secretariat of the party. They work for you. You give them orders and they carry out those orders."

Defending the setting up and the continued existence of the ministry, which some sectors of society want abolished, he said: "We as a ruling party thought it was wise to use Government funds to strengthen the administration of our party."

"The party must enjoy part of Government funds. The party has brought peace and tranquility to this country, so why can't we benefit from Treasury?" he asked.

Cde. Mahachi said it was because of this realisation the President Mugabe in January 1988 established the Ministry of Political Affairs.

"Everybody is happy in this country. Society owes a lot. So we must benefit."

"While we are still in power, let us use what is owned by Government to strengthen our party because one day we might lose elections."

Similar sentiments were expressed by Minister of State (Political Affairs) Cde. Welshman Mabhema, who charged that many people, especially politicians, viewed his ministry with suspicion "thinking that it is after usurping their powers."

"In reality this is not the case. The ministry is there to service the party and facilitate the work of the politicians," he said.

He said it was there to assist the party to set up a sound and professional administration in all departments, and to be able to unite all people for political action.

The ministry was also there to organise and design programmes for the politicisation of the masses in conjunction with the party.

Cde. Mabhema urged politicians to make maximum use of the secretariat service provided by the various arms of the ministry.

On socialism, Cde. Mahachi said Zanu (PF) had not discarded socialism but was engaged in a debate on the question of ideology.

"The party is debating on the question of ideology and the party has not yet concluded. The Central Committee will be meeting again to debate this question," Cde. Mahachi said on Friday.

He said the party was not conservative and was always looking at ways of changing party policy and guidelines. In the present debate, he said, all people should feel free to engage in the debate and express their opinions.

*** Political Affairs Ministry Idea Criticized***91AF1308D Gweru MOTO in English Jun 91 p 1*

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] contradictions: "Our party, Zanu(PF), after the unity, has sacrificed for the nation. Why should the nation now not come to the assistance of the party?" asked President Robert Mugabe early last month, justifying the creation of the Ministry of Political Affairs. His words, according to political observers, amounted to saying the party had to be rewarded for the sacrifices it has made for the nation. Is this really necessary? Our humble appeal to the President, even at this late hour, is to scrap this ministry, both in the spirit of economic austerity and in the broader context of political liberalisation, which cannot be separated from economic liberalisation.

Two weeks later delegates to a Zanu(PF) seminar held in Gweru echoed the President in their own way. The delegates, as reported by the HERALD, resolved that the supremacy of the party over the Government should be practically effected; that the civil service should be streamlined, and that non-performers and those who did not co-operate with the party should be identified and dealt with. This smacked of the dictatorship and intimidation of the party which many Zimbabweans are very familiar with. But, for goodness sake, could it be that these party cadres and whoever was presiding there, were not aware that they were resorting back to the language of the disgraced Marxism-Leninism which is *anathema* to the West from where we solicit investment?

Then, a day before the above-mentioned seminar ended (Saturday, 18 May) in a bizarre move that left many people's heads shaking, policemen in *riot* gear invaded Chitukuko Hotel to stop a Zum [Zimbabwe Unity Movement] interprovincial meeting taking place there, arresting 113 people. God save us and our hopes for an economically and politically better Zimbabwe and send all the confusionists to hell! The point is, the Zanu(PF) Government needs Zum as a show piece for political pluralism in our quest for Western investment. We hope the President will deal severely with people who keep embarrassing the nation in this way.

*** Sengwa Colliery Receives Foreign Orders***91AF1310A Harare THE HERALD in English
24 Jun 91 p 1*

[Text] Gokwe: The Sengwa colliery in Gokwe, opened at the beginning of this year, has received orders for the supply of at least one million tonnes of coal a year to Japan and Austria.

Mine manager Mr. Case Carsterns said the mine will not be able to meet that demand at present, since there were no adequate facilities for the transportation of huge amounts of coal from the mine to the export points.

A 300 km road from Sengwa to Kwekwe, linking the mine with Zimbabwe's main highway and gateway to the ports, is only allowed passage of 200,000 tonnes of coal per year.

Smaller amounts of coal than are wanted by Japan and Austria may only be carried when a railway link between the mine and the main Harare-Bulawayo railway line is provided, said Mr. Carsterns.

It is understood the National Railways of Zimbabwe is studying the possibility of constructing a rail track from Kadema, via Sanyati, to the mine.

The railway line would also be beneficial to farmers in Gokwe, which has high annual yields of cotton, maize and sunflower.

The Sengwa coal mine, recently opened, has low phosphorous, and low sulphur coal deposits, and will save the country \$3 million which was spent on importing such coal from South Africa.

Zimbabwe has for many years been depending on the sole coal mine at Hwange.

The Hwange coal, however, was not of the low sulphur or low phosphorous type needed by the country's ferro-alloy industry.

*** Direct Rail Route to Johannesburg Agreed***91AF1310B Harare THE HERALD in English
27 Jun 91 p 9*

[Text] The National Railways of Zimbabwe [NRZ] and the South African Railways have reached an agreement under which the existing Harare to Johannesburg route via Botswana will be scrapped in favour of a direct route through Beitbridge.

The agreement comes after both railway administrations have faced stiff competition from road and air passenger services which are a lot faster than train travel between the two cities through Botswana.

Responding to questions posed by THE HERALD, however, an NRZ spokesman said the agreement "is only in principle."

Discussions were, therefore, in progress to thrash out the modalities of implementing the service.

But in an indication that discussions were at an advanced level, a SATS [South African transport Services] train had on 18 June left Beitbridge for Harare and returned to Johannesburg on 20 June with a "timetable crew" on board tasked with "point to point timings" to be used in drafting a timetable.

Issues dominating current negotiations are, according to the spokesman, fares, timetables and the composition of the trains.

In addition to this service, the NRZ is also planning a Bulawayo to Gweru route to connect the Bulawayo passengers with the direct service.

The service to Johannesburg, which the NRZ will run on one of its best railway lines, will begin to function when current discussions on operational modalities have been concluded.

The chairman of the NRZ board, Dr. Byron Hove, recently told *THE HERALD* that the NRZ studies showed that the Harare to Beitbridge route accounted for 75 percent of traffic.

When the service went ahead as planned, he said, the NRZ would "definitely" provide a very viable alternative for travellers presently relying mostly on mini-buses and buses.

*** Middle-Income Housing To Be Promoted**

91AF1310C Harare *THE HERALD* in English
17 Jun 91 pp 1, 7

[Article by Lovemore Ngoma]

[Excerpt] Cash-flow problems in building societies as a result of the new monetary policy announced by the Reserve Bank will seriously affect the middle-income class, which now forms the largest group of people in need of housing.

The Minister of Public Construction and National Housing, Cde. Enos Chikowore, said in an interview in Harare at the weekend that the middle-income group, which has not been catered for previously, would incur serious mortgage financing problems.

"We have concentrated on the low-income group all these years but concentrated less on the middle-income group, which now forms the largest group of people in need of housing," said Cde. Chikowore, adding that the same class would be severely affected by the sudden twist of things in mortgage programmes.

Cde. Chikowore said the drop in the inflow of funds in the three building societies—Beverley, CABS and Founders—was a "burning" issue in his ministry and he was preparing for discussions with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.

"It's an issue of great concern to my ministry. Everything lies with the building societies to lend more and more money for housing.

"The middle-income are the majority of the homeless who should be beneficiaries of money borrowed from building societies. The emphasis is not only on the low-income but the middle-income group is the one suffering most," the minister said.

Cde. Chikowore said he had been approached by the building societies to look into the issue and he said he expected "favourable" results after meeting the finance ministry. [passage omitted].

Announcing the new policy, the Reserve Bank Governor Dr. Kombo Moyana said it was a "beat inflation" plan that would push up savings rates and clamp down on speculative luxury housing developments.

The plan increased interest rates for building society savings from 9.25 to 12 percent and the rate on tax-free PUPS [expansion not given] from 9 to 11 percent.

It also increased the mortgage rate for new non-owner-occupied housing in municipal areas, including holiday resorts, from 18 to 30 percent. The rate in other areas was fixed at 20 percent while the rate on existing non-owner-occupied and commercial property in all areas rose from 18 to 20 percent.

The plan also increased the mortgage rate for owner-occupied houses from 13.75 to 14.5 percent and the mortgage rate on low-cost housing or loans below \$12,000 for low-cost housing from 12.5 to 13 percent.

The plan, which is the bone of contention, is aimed at channelling more funds into savings and then into production rather than speculative investment. But building societies are now saying it has tightened their respective liquidity positions.

As a result of the plan, which made several other adjustments, the three societies have placed restrictions on their mortgage lending programmes and fear is mounting that the societies are likely to freeze most of their mortgage lending programmes in the wake of a critical shortage of housing.

Cde. Chikowore said this was likely to affect the middle-income group most.

*** More Capital for Indigenous Businesses**

91AF1310D Harare *THE HERALD* in English
17 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] The Government and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe have adopted various measures aimed at increasing access to capital by indigenous entrepreneurs, the bank's governor, Dr. Kombo Moyana, said yesterday.

In a paper presented at the IBDC [expansion not given] congress in Harare yesterday, Dr. Moyana said the measures included channelling resources through existing financial institutions and promoting the formulation of new financial institutions to fill the equity and entrepreneurial gap.

He said the bank had in partnership with all commercial banks formed the Credit Guarantee Company [CGC]. This had enabled the re-establishment and extension of

trading and other business services to the rural population by financing the re-establishment of rural business centres through readier access to commercial bank loans and advances by the Reserve Bank partially guaranteeing such loans.

The CGC provided working capital and once the new businessman had successfully paid off a loan obtained with the help of the CGC, it became easier to borrow from commercial banks in their own right.

The CGC had provided 2,840 guarantees valued at \$38 million up to March last year. The CGC had progressively moved from funding grocery outlets to hardware and wholesale outlets at growth points. Loans ranged from \$5,000 to \$200,000 and some international institutions were looking at the possibility of channelling funds through the CGC.

A Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA] credit line would soon be available for lending to women's projects and it was expected that the CGC would then be able to guarantee loans up to four times the CIDA loan over a three-year period.

The Small Enterprises Development Corporation [Sedco], established in 1984, had been hampered by under-capitalisation in the past, but this was partially eased last year through the injection of a further \$17.3 million.

There are other schemes now underway to further strengthen Sedco's operations, such as channelling surplus funds through it for on-lending to small businesses.

The Zimbabwe Development Bank [ZDB], in which the Reserve Bank and the Government had a majority shareholding, provided loans in local currency and could also arrange foreign currency loan facilities for its customers. The Government was aware of the constraints faced by emergent businessmen in raising finance from the ZDB, Dr. Moyana said.

Since the scheme started, \$7 million had been channelled to small businesses. The ZDB had in recognition of the problem of the small-scale sector, early last year initiated the Zimbabwe Development Fund which was a soft-loan window providing equity type capital and loans to enterprises.

Through this facility the ZDB takes up minority shareholding in an enterprise, which will enable it to increase its full potential and eventually allows the promoter to buy out the ZDB equity. To date \$750,000 had been disbursed as loans, equity and factory shells.

The recently launched Venture Capital Company of Zimbabwe would play an important and supportive role to emerging business enterprises which lacked sufficient capital.

The concept was woven around the need to close the equity gap between black and white Zimbabweans as part of the overall structural adjustment programme.

On the investment front, the Government had introduced more liberal conditions for approving the investment proposals of emergent indigenous entrepreneurs by the Zimbabwe Investment Centre.

*** New Trade Promotion Body Established**

91AF1310E Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English 13 Jun 91 p 7

[Text] The newly-created trade promotion body, Zimtrade, will be an autonomous private sector operation that will take over, not only the functions of the Zimbabwe Export Promotion Programme (ZEPP), but also those of the export promotion department of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

"It is going to be private sector people like myself and others who are going to be appointed to the board running their own affairs in their interests, and with the full support of government," said Mr. Cephas Msipa, the chairman.

The Minister of Industry and Commerce, who can appoint four board members, has so far appointed his permanent secretary, Mr. Mudziviri Nziramasanga, and former chairman of the Harare branch of ZNCC [Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce], Mr. Ted Makoni, to the board.

And the private sector, which is so far represented by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) and the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC), has put up Mr. Alister Ross, CZI deputy director, and Mr. Phineas Dangarembizi, an economist with Old Mutual, for the board positions.

Altogether there will be nine board members. Those appointed by the minister will not necessarily represent him or any of his departments, said Mr. Msipa.

"They will work in the interests of Zimtrade and operate in their personal capacities as they would in any corporate body," he said.

Other board members would be appointed as membership increased and it is in the interests of all potential and existing importers and exporters to join Zimtrade, said Mr. Msipa.

Government has already shown its support for Zimtrade by putting up \$2 million for the first half of this year. At the beginning of the next financial year, government is expected to put up \$4 million and the private sector another \$4 million towards Zimtrade's operations in the coming year.

Advertising for a chief executive and a director of operations is expected this week, said Mr. Msipa, who has already been to Japan opening an exhibition of Zimbabwean products as the Zimtrade chairman.

Market research, promotion of trade fairs and similar activities will be handled by the exporter development

division while advice and services to make exporters more effective will be given by the exporter services group.

A key group within Zimtrade will be the new exporters unit which will help those who have never been in the export field and up-coming exporters.

Training exporters through seminars and exposing them to potential buyers will be part of the new exporters unit's functions.

Some functions of trade representatives abroad may be taken over by Zimtrade which Mr. Msipa said would have a business approach to marketing of Zimbabwean business.

Banks, transport organisations, freight companies, agencies for exporting and importing companies and all involved in one way or another with exporting and importing are expected to benefit from membership.

* Mugabe Discusses Socialist Ideology Issue

91AF1311B Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English
23 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] The National Consultative Assembly met in Harare to discuss, among other things, changing the party's socialist ideology and to make its recommendations to the Central Committee.

Opening this third meeting of the advisory body, the First Secretary and President of Zanu (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front], Cde. Mugabe, said: "We have put this subject on your agenda because there have been views strongly expressed in the Central Committee to the effect that we should now change our present ideology of socialism based on Marxist-Leninist principles, as such socialism has proved to be unworkable and impracticable in our situation.

"It is also being argued that since most of the countries in which Marxism-Leninism began are either abandoning it or radically reforming it, there was no reason why we should continue to stick to it."

He told the delegates, who included Vice-President Nkomo, that the Central Committee awaited the deliberations of the assembly with "tremendous interest."

Giving the background of the path followed by Government since independence and its socialist programmes, President Mugabe said: "...We decided that it was not wise for us to impose a full-scale socialist system on the country by seizing private enterprises and nationalising them.

"We felt that such action would not only give us a bad name internationally, even among our friends, but that it would also create for us an untenable financial situation, in which the owners of nationalised enterprises would demand full and prompt compensation to be paid in

foreign currency. We certainly would not have managed to compensate them all," he said.

He further explained that since there were no trained or experienced people to run the nationalised enterprises, the Government would have been compelled to close them, thereby rendering many people unemployed.

"For these reasons, we decided to pursue a pragmatic policy of leaving these enterprises as we found them, while urging them to expand and become more productive," he said, while noting that many of these enterprises expanded but several of them were operating at low capacity due to shortages of foreign currency, spare parts and raw material inputs.

Thus, the State adopted a policy of participation which saw the creation of several parastatals and participated also in several existing companies by acquiring shares in them. These included Zimbabwe Development Corporation, Zimbabwe Development Bank, Zimbabwe Reinsurance, Zimbabwe State Trading Corporation, Central Purchasing Authority, Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation, Zimbabwe Minerals Marketing Corporation, Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation, Urban Development Corporation, Willowvale Motor Industries, National Oil Company of Zimbabwe, Zimpapers and Ziana [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency].

In establishing these parastatals, the objective had been to have an area in which the State operated on behalf of the people in undertaking relevant transactions or providing given services.

One way in which Government tried to lessen the effects of capitalism and increase the pace of socialism was by creating co-operatives, "hundreds of which are to be found across all our economic sectors." He acknowledged that some had been successful while others failed due to lack of adequate funding, good management, training and supervision.

In the area of labour, Government had sought to improve its workers by ensuring that they were organised and had workers' committees and works councils. "Then the workers were urged to belong to appropriate trade unions, as efforts were being made to build only one national workers' organisation, the ZCTU [Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions]."

In improving the workers' conditions of service, the Government established the minimum wage policy which saw the workers' wages improving "stage by stage until workers were organisationally placed in a position to bargain collectively for their wages, industry by industry," said the President.

In order to ensure that its population did not remain ignorant, illiterate and disease-ridden, President Mugabe said the Government adopted the policy of education for all and health for all.

"This policy shall continue to be pursued in the future, with the exception that categories of people who can afford to pay for their children's education and for their own health shall be required to do so, but not so the poor and low-income groups."

The delegates were also expected to discuss the structural adjustment and trade liberalisation programme. "I am sure that you still have many questions to ask on the subject, more especially after many people and several interest groups have expressed some concern about some aspects of the programme."

"I am glad that it has again been arranged that we try to address this subject and that, once again, you be given explanations on those aspects of the subject you either do not understand or you feel anxious about."

*** Bank Warns Against Inflated Wage Demands**

91AF1311C Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS
HERALD in English 20 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe has urged workers, employers and monopoly producers to scale down wage and price demands to contain inflationary pressures which it says might derail the economic reform programme.

"The success of the economic programme is critically dependent on containing inflationary pressures," the bank said in its latest economic and statistical review released this week.

To ensure that inflation remained within manageable proportions, it was imperative that the decontrol of prices and wage increases were carefully co-ordinated.

"The further decontrol of prices will have to be closely linked with ensuring that a competitive environment exists," the bank added.

The rate of inflation is officially estimated at about 17 percent. But private economists put it at between 25 and 30 percent.

It was essential that wage and salary increases negotiated for in the various sectors during 1991 did not undermine the structural adjustment programme.

"Wage increases must be consistent with productivity growth. In fact what is really required is some form of social and moral contract on the part of labour and employers, consumers and monopoly producers over the next two years, for the economic reform programme to succeed," the bank said.

"Under this, wage and salary demands as well as dividend and profit declarations will have to be significantly scaled down, with employers supporting the programme through re-investment of dividend and profit realisations, and for employers to accept marginal wage and salary increases."

The bank said to avoid the erosion of workers' real income, companies which held monopolies should exercise restraint and control on pricing.

But firms which showed restraint on dividend declarations and reinvested in expansion projects would need additional incentives from the Government, it added.

It was necessary for the government to reduce the budget deficit "to ensure that inflationary pressures are not exacerbated as the Government and the private sector compete for scarce financial resources," the review said.

Already, the fiscal deficit for the first six months of the 1990/91 year (July to December, 1990) had worsened by 53.6 percent to \$1,307.8 million compared with same period in the 1989/90 fiscal year. [passage omitted]

*** Nkomo: Government Not Setting Bargaining Limits**

91AF1311D Harare THE HERALD in English
20 Jun 91 p 6

[Text] The Government has no desire to set up parameters for parties involved in the collective bargaining for wages currently going on, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde. John Nkomo, said yesterday.

Contrary to an assertion expressed by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions that the Government was trying to restrict workers to bargain for not more than the inflation rate of 17 percent, the minister said that parties involved in the process should have an open mind and refrain from "adopting dogmatic positions."

It was not the Government's business to tell the negotiators what to do although it (the Government) had the mandate to manage the country's economy.

He said: "To say that the Government is laying down parameters for people involved in the bargaining is totally irresponsible...although this Government has the mandate to manage the country's economy."

Cde. Nkomo told newsmen in Harare yesterday that by announcing the inflation rate, the Government was not trying to set a ceiling for wage negotiations but was merely stating the official position regarding the state of the economy.

"It is not our business to tell people how to negotiate, but it is our business to disclose the official position in terms of inflation," he said.

He revealed that two industries had already reached agreements on the imminent wage increments.

The Government had already made its position clear on collective bargaining but retained interest as a third party. It had also impressed upon the other two parties, the employer and the workers, the need to strike deals which would help the structural adjustment programme.

Recently, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Cde. Morgan Tsvangirai, was quoted as saying that the unions would not be guided by the inflation rate in bargaining for wages.

The Consumer Council of Zimbabwe has put the real inflation rate at about 27 percent.

*** Supplementary Appropriations Announced**

91AF1311E Harare *THE HERALD* in English
28 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Supplementary estimates for 11 ministries totaling more than \$102 million were approved by Parliament yesterday with the bulk of the money going to primary school teachers' salaries, drought relief, medical supplies and expenses connected with the October Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Harare.

According to the vote appropriations, the Ministry of Public Service gets \$7.5 million; Transport and National Supplies \$2.8 million; Local Government, Rural and Urban Development \$5 million; Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare \$24 million; Health \$12 million; Education and Culture almost \$39.7 million; Higher Education \$2.5 million; Home Affairs \$2.35 million; Justice, Legal and Parliamentary affairs \$1.7 million; Information, Posts and Telecommunications \$2.5 million; and Environment and Tourism \$2 million.

Original estimate of expenditure released in the 1990-1991 budget was \$6.85 billion. With the additional amount voted, the total appropriation is \$6.952 billion.

The Ministry of the Public Service vote of \$7.5 million is for grants to the Public Services Medical Aid Society. The original provision was inadequate due to the increase in subscription rates during the current financial year.

The \$2.8 million for the Ministry of Transport and National Supplies is for maintenance of roads and bridges, and a loan of \$800,000 to Air Zimbabwe, to meet the cost of preparing for the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in October.

The Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development's vote of \$5 million is a loan to local authorities for general development in preparation for the Commonwealth summit.

The \$24 million being allocated to the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is for drought relief; while the Ministry of Health's vote of \$12 million is for medical and surgical supplies and hospital equipment.

Salaries, wages and allowances take up most of the Ministry of Education and Culture vote of \$39.65 million.

Scholarships and grants and an allocation for the National University of Science and Technology, which

was not originally budgeted for, take up the \$2.5 million being allocated to the Ministry of Higher Education.

The Ministry of Home Affairs vote of \$2.35 million is for grants, compensation and awards under the Public Services Medical Aid Society and general and technical equipment in preparation for the Commonwealth summit.

The \$1.7 million for the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs is for incidental expenses such as printing and stationery and provisions for the prison services.

The Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications vote of \$2.5 million is for publicity, ancillary services, grants to the national news agency, Ziana, furniture and equipment and a loan to the ZBC [Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation].

Investments in the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation have taken up the \$2 million vote for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. It will meet the cost of preparing for the Commonwealth summit.

The Senior Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, told Parliament that much of the money had already been committed, adding that the funds were approved by a Presidential special warrant last May.

He told MPs [Members of Parliament] that the country faced a serious drought situation and this necessitated an additional \$24 million.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Cde. Fay Chung, said her ministry needed the additional \$39 million, the largest single supplementary expenditure voted for, to cover for salary increases for primary school teachers.

MP for Babi Micah Bhebe said there were some people who had already worked under the food-for-work programme but were not paid. He also complained that the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare had withdrawn a special scholarship fund for destitute students which had resulted in those students failing to proceed with their education.

Although the Bill to give effect to the \$102 million supplementary expenditure sailed through the House during the second reading debate of the Appropriation Supplementary 1990-1991 Bill, some Members of Parliament expressed concern at the absence of most ministers who could not defend their votes.

*** Farmers Association Proposals on Resettlement**

91AF1312A Harare *THE HERALD* in English
18 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] The National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe wants resettled farmers to be given title on arable residential land allocated to them, the NFAZ president, Cde. Robinson Gapare, said in Harare yesterday.

He told journalists when he launched a five-page document, *Proposals for a Sustainable Land Reform Programme*, containing his organisation's recommendations on resettlement and land reform in communal areas, that security of tenure on these schemes would attract competent farmers.

The present system had resulted in land misuse with no one responsible for overall land and resources conservation.

"It is our recommendation that there must be security of tenure in resettlement schemes in order to attract competent and better resourced farmers into schemes.

According to the proposals, the NFAZ also recommends that resettled farmers contribute to the cost of establishing production infrastructure and a land tax be introduced to encourage proper land use.

Cde. Gapare said in communal areas title should be granted to settlers for arable and residential areas leaving grazing as a communal leasehold.

Communal areas were fast becoming dumping grounds for wage earners who either retired or were made redundant because they did not have social security in the urban areas.

Cde. Gapare said this system should be discouraged and a form of social security worked out to assist those affected instead of overcrowding the rural areas.

"We will appeal to Government that they must take note of this," he said.

The NFAZ president said there were people in gainful employment in urban areas who retained land use rights in communal areas but did not make full use of the land, yet there were communal people with no land to till.

The subsistence farming system should be phased out and all farming should be carried out on a commercial basis.

He conceded that it would be some time before communal farmers could achieve this but said their performance in the last decade was phenomenal and with some assistance they could easily produce more.

A number of commercial farmers have since diversified from producing maize and raising cattle because of the poor producer prices, but Cde. Gapare said resettlement and communal farmers would continue to grow maize.

However, his association would continue to appeal to the Government for producer prices that should sustain the farmer.

"I cannot play with the lives of people by saying farmers should not produce maize because of the poor producer prices," he said noting that maize was the country's staple food crop.

In his foreword to the proposals, he said the future of small-scale agriculture hinged on the success of Government plans to redistribute five million hectares of commercial farm land to thousands of communal farmers scratching a living from overcrowded arid land.

* Mashonaland Resettlement Problems Reviewed

91AF1312B Harare THE HERALD in English
24 Jun 91 p 3

[Text] The resettlement programme in Mashonaland East Province has not yet achieved its target of 6,401 families mainly because of poor take-up by co-operatives, the slow rate at which farms are acquired and lack of funds, the provincial administrator's office has said.

In a review of the resettlement programme, the office said this was in the three districts of Mutoko, Marondera and Wedza. The Model A Schemes, comprising individual holdings had 5,342 families while the rest were on the Model B, which is for co-operative farming.

The 338 co-operatives were far short of the planned target of 1,046. Figures per district were as follows: Mutoko—Model A 3,184, B 81; Marondera—Model A 1,868, B 257; Wedza—Model A 290.

Three additional farms had been acquired and were being planned for Model A. These models were generally doing well while the co-operatives were performing poorly.

The Model B membership was far below the planned target, resulting in the underutilisation of the land. Investigations were now being conducted to find out what the problem with the co-operatives was and recommendations would be made after this.

Other developments in the resettlement areas included planning for 11 rural service centres and five of these were now fully operational while the rest were in various stages of development.

Thirty satellite business centres had been planned in the province and these were much closer to the resettled families than the rural service centres. Work was already under way on some and others had already been completed.

In addition, 273 boreholes had been drilled in the resettlement areas, but 36 of these were not working. A number of primary, secondary and tertiary roads had been constructed in the province as a whole, but some of them were in a poor state because of a shortage of maintenance funds.

Problems being encountered in the resettlement schemes included poach grazing by communal farmers which was prevalent in the whole province and highlighted the importance of communal land reorganisation if resettlement was to succeed.

Shortage of transport was affecting delivery of produce to markets, resulting in deterioration in quality.

*** Small-Scale Farmers Assured of Help**

91AF1312C Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS
HERALD in English 20 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] The Government will continue to give priority to the need for increased production from small-scale farms because the sector is crucial in ensuring national food security.

Plans were underway to amend the Land Acquisition Act following the amendment of Section 6 of the Constitution. President Mugabe told parliamentarians when he opened the Second Session of the Third Parliament of Zimbabwe yesterday.

The Land Acquisition Bill which would soon be represented to Parliament would define the modalities of acquiring land for resettlement throughout the country.

Plans were also underway to change the mode of financing parastatals under the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement from loan to equity financing to facilitate their operation in a competitive environment. "This will entail amending the enabling Acts of these parastatals," Cde. Mugabe said.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation had put forward proposals to embark on agricultural banking activities and it was envisaged that the move would make the parastatals more viable by allowing open competition with other commercial banks.

The water resources of the country would continue to be developed to cater for the growing demand for water in the urban, rural, industrial, mining and agricultural sectors. Greater emphasis would be placed on the medium and large-sized dam programmes to provide water for domestic stock-watering and irrigation purposes.

Construction of six medium-sized dams in Masvingo Province had already started. Negotiations with a donor were currently underway to start the construction of medium-sized dams in Manicaland and Mashonaland East provinces.

Feasibility studies were in progress in Mashonaland Central and Matabeleland South. Work had started on the Tokwane Dam in association with the Zimbabwe Sugar Association and the Regional Water Authority.

Construction of the Osborne Dam near Mutare would start soon and this would benefit the Middle Save and the Lowveld in general, apart from the City of Mutare itself and the surrounding communities.

Legislation would be promulgated to control the slaughtering of animals at private abattoirs. This would in turn increase the throughput at the Cold Storage Commission abattoirs.

The public who buy meat should be safeguarded from disease by adequate animal health and public health control. Regulations would soon be promulgated to achieve this objective.

Reasonably priced imports and hydro-based power generation would continue to play a significant role in meeting the country's power requirements. Arrangements were well advanced to implement in Zimbabwe/Cabora Bassa power interconnector.

Employment and Manpower Planning projects to establish a more integrated manpower and employment planning process in the country would be implemented to effectively tackle the growing unemployment problem.

An Employment Promotion Fund would be established to facilitate the promotion of self-employment to emergent entrepreneurs.

Facilities for the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug and alcohol abuse would be created as this was becoming a major problem especially among the youth.

*** Development Bank Secures Two Lines of Credit**

91AF1312D Harare THE HERALD-BUSINESS
HERALD in English 20 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] The Zimbabwe Development Bank [ZDB] has secured two lines of credit worth \$70 million from overseas investors, and hopes to raise an additional \$80 million during the next six months, Mr. Rindai Jaravaza, the managing director, said this week.

The first line of credit of \$39 million has been provided by the Commonwealth Development Corporation [CDC], while \$31 million has been secured from the Netherlands Development Finance Company, he said in a statement.

"Further facilities in excess of \$80 million will be mobilised during the coming six months," Mr. Jaravaza said.

The CDC facility brought to \$74 million lines of credit to the ZDB during the last two years.

Mr. Jaravaza said the foreign currency would benefit new and existing enterprises in the manufacturing and service sectors such as transport and construction.

"Some funding has also been channelled to the rapidly growing tourist industry," the statement added.

He said the eligibility criteria had been changed, with major emphasis now being placed on projects with an export-earning and job-creation potential.

"Due to a general upsurge in demand, the bank continues to receive high volumes of enquiries for project finance. In response, the bank's shareholders have indicated full support by pledging additional resources to the productive sector," Mr. Jaravaza said.

Benin

Soglo Gives Press Conference on National Issues

AB1508114091 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio Network in French
1930 GMT 13 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The head of state gave his first press conference since his inauguration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation this morning. For two hours he answered questions from reporters of the official and private press. He discussed the workers' grievances, the formation of the government, and the investigation conducted by the assets verification commission. [passage omitted]

The head of state told reporters that the government is determined to propose to trade unionists the payment of their salaries at the real rate. Schemes have been drawn up and resources are apparently sufficient for this year and next year. On the list of social grievances presented by workers, the government has selected some priorities. Here are more details with President Soglo:

[Begin recording] We cannot solve all the problems [words indistinct] because it took 17 years to destroy this economy and we have to set some priorities. What the government has noticed is that the real arrears in salaries from 1988 amount to 10 percent. The government and the minister of finance have now completed the salary schemes and will take the necessary measures which will be proposed to our social partners to help pay the arrears at the real rate. [passage omitted] [end recording]

President Soglo assured the people that the formation of a new government will not bring about additional expenses. He said the adjustment should start with the ministers themselves. He went on to explain his government's structure and the reasons behind the creation of the ministerial posts. [passage omitted]

The Gambia

Members Reportedly Leave Main Opposition Party

AB1008102091 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 6 Aug 91

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The people of the The Gambia have had no multiparty worries, you know, since getting their independence in 1962, but the interesting thing is that the opposition parties, led by the National Convention Party, the NCP, have never been able to unseat the governing People's Progressive Party [PPP] which is headed by the president, Dawda Jawara. Now even though once formidable, the NCP is heading for trouble. One of its leading supporters has pulled out—he did that two weeks ago—and now one of the few voices in Parliament that the NCP has, has said he too, is going. Malick Jeng reports now from Banjul:

[Begin recording] The member of Parliament from Banjul South Constituency, Mr. Jibril Salah, announced that he was severing all ties with the NCP. Mr. Salah is a member of the United Party but he fought the last general elections in alliance with NCP. Since then he has worked with the four NCP members of Parliament and has been generally regarded as a member of the party. Now in an interview on state-owned radio, Mr. Salah said he had decided to break with the NCP because its leadership is not willing to accept any form of change. He said he and some members of the NCP felt that the party was not effectively playing its role as an opposition group, and it should be more vigilant and vigorous in taking the government to task on the problems of the country. But, said Mr. Salah, whenever we tried to initiate change, we were shunned. Mr. Salah's decision to end his relationship with the NCP comes two weeks after the party expelled one of its principal sponsors, Mr. Solo Dabo, for reasons undisclosed. Mr. Dabo has since described the NCP as a one-man show.

In a statement issued after his expulsion, he implied that the NCP did not have an open bank account and that its members did not have a say in the running of the party. The leader of the NCP, Mr. Sherif Deba, has not been available for comment on the allegation which has come at a particularly bad time for his party.

A few months ago, one of the party's leading members of Parliament, Mr. Fodeh Mankolo, was jailed in London for three years on drug offenses. His absence and the decision by Mr. Jibril Salah to part company with the party leaves the NCP with only three members in Parliament. Outside Parliament, the party will be facing the next general elections with many of its supporters not quite sure where their party is heading to. The current problem with the NCP reflects the sorry state of Gambian opposition politics. The other two opposition groups, The Gambia People's Party [GPP] and the left wing (?Doye) Party, are not represented in Parliament and the GPP is certainly losing members to the ruling party including some of its parliamentary candidates at the last elections.

One political observer said the GPP was still trying to find its feet while the socialist (?Doye) Party had been overtaken by events in Eastern Europe. Many political analysts believe that unless the main opposition party, the NCP, has a dramatic change of fortune, it will be wiped out from Parliament at the general elections next year.

That situation would make The Gambia a de facto one-party state. [end recording]

Ghana

IAEA To Help UST Set Up Nuclear Center

AB1308203591 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Vienna, Austria, is to assist the Department of Physics

of the University of Science and Technology [UST] to establish a nuclear physics center in Kumasi to train manpower in nuclear sciences. This follows the acceptance by the agency of proposals forwarded to it by the department through the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission at Kwabena. The head of the department, Professor Kishor Ossein, who disclosed this in Kumasi, said the center will be the second in the country after the National Nuclear Research Institute in teaching undergraduate and postgraduate students the technics in nuclear sciences application. Professor Ossein said the number of nuclear physicists in the country is woefully low and stressed the need for the country to have more nuclear scientists to meet the growing demand for expertise in the use of radiation technics in such areas as agriculture, medicine, and research.

Guinea-Bissau

Supreme Court Rejects Application for Registration

AB1008122091 Paris AFP in French 1154 GMT
7 Aug 91

[Text] Bissau, 7 Aug (AFP)—The Supreme Court of Guinea-Bissau on 5 August rejected the opposition Democratic Front's [FD] application for its legalization because of irregularities, the nature of which was not disclosed, it was learned today from official sources. In a communique, the Court affirmed having pointed out on 25 July some irregularities in its application to the FD's directorate for rectification and added that it had since not received any response to that. Therefore, the communique adds, the FD's application for registration will remain suspended until the rectification of those irregularities. Mr. Aristides Menezes's FD was the first opposition political party to apply on 11 July for registration.

Niger

Saibou Receives Libyan Delegation to Conference

AB1308193091 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 12 Aug 91

[Text] The president of the Republic had discussions this morning with a delegation from the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyyah, which has come to attend the deliberations of the sovereign national conference. The delegation was led by the mayor and deputy of Sab'ah, Mr. Bashir Salim Bashir. At the end of the audience, Mr. Bashir made the following statement.

[Begin recording] [Bashir] I was just received by His Excellency Ali Saibou, the president of the Republic of Niger, in line with the good relations existing between our two countries. I conveyed to him the greetings of his brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

We discussed our bilateral relations [words indistinct]. Also we had discussions on the current democratic process in Niger. As I attended the national conference

with my colleagues and the delegations accompanying me, we have promised our friends and the president that Libya will always remain loyal to existing cooperation, and we are going to further develop it. We will help our friend with what is happening in Niger in the field of democracy and we will then see how to help it to achieve positive results.

[Reporter] Can we know what the contribution to the national conference was or will be?

[Bashir] The Libyan people follow the current democratic process in Niger with interest. We have an excellent understanding and a positive experience with the people's power as practiced in Libya, which works very well. We give them moral and material assistance; that is the experience of the Libyan people—how it got its power of the masses—is an experience which one must look at. We are two people who are linked by history and geography. The exchange of experience is long and deeply entrenched in history. I think that today the Libyan people have something worth emulating; one must draw on the positive aspects of the Libyan experience. [end recording]

Senegal

Diouf Returns From Harare Congress, Comments

AB1108211591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 11 Aug 91

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar yesterday from the Congress of the Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Movement in Harare. He made a technical stopover in Libreville yesterday. Talking with Duke Francois Moucound, he outlined the outcome of the deliberations.

[Begin recording] [Diouf] During our congress, we reformed some of our structures to make the Inter-African Socialist and Democratic Movement more operational and more efficient. We also examined the financial situation of our organization, which like other African organizations is suffering from the inability of the members to pay their contributions. So we sounded the alarm, but we also discussed the fundamental issues that you know. They are the problems of the unity of Africa, the issue of integration, and the need to move from words to acts. At President Mugabe's suggestion, we made an important decision to bring together the leaders of the main African parties to talk. This meeting will take place in Harare and will take a deeper look at the future of our continent and take concrete steps aimed at realizing our principal objectives of unity, development, and the integration of the African Continent.

[Moucound] Currently, national conferences are in process in Niger, Togo, and very soon in Zaïre. In the first place, what is your view on this process of national conferences? Do you believe in democracy in Africa?

[Diouf] As you know, if a situation is difficult, it must always be made easy. President Bongo and myself were among those who have cried, but we have cried a lot in the wilderness. We have said several times that we must take initiatives when there is time, but unfortunately in some countries initiatives were not taken when it was time to do so and the situation has become so difficult that the only way out is through a national conference. I think that every country must find its own way, but what is sure is that we are obliged to adopt democracy—pluralistic democracy—and the sooner we adopt it, the better it will be. I am not saying this [words indistinct] Gabon, but I am saying so for the other countries which are still in difficult situations. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Twelve Towns 'Firmly Held by Government Troops'

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[Text] Freetown, Aug 11 (AFP)—Sierra Leone radio said Sunday that seven towns in the east of the country and five towns in the south had been recaptured and were now "firmly held by government troops" following the "unwarranted aggression" of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL). The radio, which was quoting a Defense Ministry statement, did not give the dates of capture but listed the towns as Daru, Segbwema, Gandohun, Bunumbu, Joru, Gedbwema and Gorahun in

the Eastern Province and Potoru, Sumbuya, Jimmi Bagbor, Bandajuma and Pujehun in the Southern Province.

The "war effort" by the country's security forces backed by Guinean soldiers to repel Charles Taylor's rebels from Sierra Leone territory is "progressing satisfactorily", the statement said.

The radio added that "government forces continue to be in the ascendancy and are gaining significant successes on all fronts."

The statement, diplomatic sources said, was likely aimed at reassuring the Sierra Leone community in the light of recent reports of an escalation of attacks by rebels from neighbouring Liberia on strategic areas in the east and south of Sierra Leone.

Among locations attacked was the military base of Daru, which has already been attacked by the rebels 11 times since March 23. "The rebels have been completely dislodged and are now moving in small fragments taking small villages and towns with the sole aim of plundering, looting and burning of houses", the radio said.

The statement, which is regarded by military analysts as the most comprehensive issued so far since the incursion began on March 23, said rebel activities in the southern province had diminished considerably and that even sporadic attacks had tapered off.

The statement appealed to "inhabitants and residents of the various recaptured towns to return as early as possible to complement and encourage the efforts of the security forces."

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